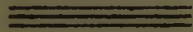




COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

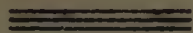
Chief School Medical Officer

FOR THE

Year, 1947

BY

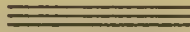
ALEXANDER MORRISON, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)



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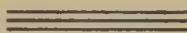
Chief School Medical Officer

FOR THE

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ALEXANDER MORRISON, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)



J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS LTD., PRINTERS. FRIAR GATE, DERBY.

STAFF.

MEDICAL.

Acting Medical Officer of Health, Medical Officer to the Education and Public Assistance Committees :—

ALEXANDER, MORRISON, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Senior Child Welfare and School Medical Officer :—

ALEXANDER MORRISON, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

Tuberculosis Medical Officer :—

HUGH GERARD GRACE, M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Diphtheria Immunisation :—

ERNEST L. H. MILLAR, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer and Supervisor of Midwives :—

ANNIE R. McKAIL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :—

MARY KENT, M.B., Ch.B. (Manchester).

R. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

*E. A. LAVELLE, M.B., Ch.B. (Vict., Manchester).

Director and Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic :—

Vacant Meantime.

Venereal Disease Medical Officer :—

H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS, M.B., Ch.B.

(Employed by Derbyshire Royal Infirmary).

Consultants :—

C. H. BAMFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*

G. S. CLARK-MAXWELL, M.B., B.S., *Neurological Surgeon.*

D. COOKE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), *Anæsthetist.*

G. DYKE, M.B., B.S., *Surgeon.*

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G., *Obstetrician and Gynæcologist.*

R. L. FLETT, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.*

Consultants—continued

- D. HUBBLE, M.D., M.B., B.S., *Pædiatrician*.
 F. G. LESCHER, M.C., M.D., M.B., B.Ch., *Physician*.
 D. MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., *Anæsthetist*.
 V. M. MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Anæsthetist*.
 J. R. RATCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London),
Surgeon.
 W. G. ROSE, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Surgeon*.
 L. O. WATT, C.M., M.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S., *Obstetrician and Gyn-
 æcologist*.
 E. J. S. WOOLLEY, M.B., B.S. (London), M.R.C.P. (London),
Physician.
 R. G. PULVERTAFT, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.),
Orthopædic Surgeon.

Public Analyst :—

- *R. W. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Sewage Works Analyst :—

- *G. E. POOL, F.I.C., and ONE ASSISTANT.

Relief District :—

- *SIX MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Public Vaccinators :—

- *THREE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

DENTAL.

Senior Dental Surgeon :—

- ARTHUR STAFFORD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Assistant Dental Surgeons :—

- IAN JAMES STEELE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.).
 FREDERICK GROSSMAN, L.D.S., Q.U. (Belfast).
 MOIRA SWEENEY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

NON-MEDICAL.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

- ERNEST G. HARDY, R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

- S. PRIME, R.S.I., Meat Cert.

SANITARY INSPECTORS (ALL BRANCHES) 11.

Senior Health Visitor :—

E. M. GARDINER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

HEALTH VISITORS, TUBERCULOSIS NURSES AND SCHOOL NURSES 24.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES 7.

Almoner, Chest Centre :—

RICHARD L. CARABINE, A.I.A.

Radiographer, Chest Centre :—

NEVILLE WILSON, F.S.R.

Psychologist :—

MISS E. BROUGHTON.

Remedial Teacher :—

*MISS R. RADFORD, B.A.

Physiotherapist :—

MRS. M. J. HANCOCK, C.S.P.

Occupational Therapist :—

MISS D. M. POWER.

Speech Therapist :

MISS S. H. NORTH, L.C.S.T.

Administrative and Vaccination Officer :—

WILLIAM BAGSHAW.

Clerks :—

HEALTH OFFICE 28, CHEST CENTRE 4, SCHOOL CLINIC 8, WELFARES 3,
CIVIL NURSING RESERVE 1.

Day Nurseries (as at 31/12/47) :—

SUPERVISOR—M. R. MOSS, S.R.N Nursery Diploma.

MATRONS 3, NURSERY NURSES 7, PROBATIONER NURSES 26, WARDENS 2,
DOMESTICS 6.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENDANTS 8, CLEANSING ATTENDANTS 4, ORDERLY
AND CARETAKER (CHEST CENTRE) 1, DISINFECTOR ATTENDANT 1,
GENERAL LABOURER 1.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.

Resident Medical Superintendent :—

R. J. O. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer :—*ALEXANDRA M. MACCORMICK, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H.
(Glas. and Ed.).*Thoracic Surgeon :—*

*G. CRUICKSHANK, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Ed.).

Matron :—

J. E. SCORAH, General, Fever and Housekeeping Certificates.

DEPUTY MATRON, SISTER TUTOR, HOME SISTER, NURSING STAFF 40, PHYSIO-
THERAPIST *1, DOMESTICS, etc., 45, CLERKS 2, LABORATORY 3, EN-
GINEER 1, PORTERS, STOKERS, etc., 21.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Resident Medical Superintendent :—

R. G. COOKE, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.O.G.

Deputy Resident Medical Superintendent :—

J. S. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS—5.

*Matron :—*G. E. COOPER, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.B. Cert., Dip. Ph. and Hyg.,
Housekeeping Cert.DEPUTY MATRONS 2, SISTER TUTOR, DEPARTMENTAL SISTERS, 2, THEATRE
SISTER, MIDWIFERY TEACHER, NURSING STAFF 126, DISPENSER,
PHYSIOTHERAPISTS 3, RADIOGRAPHERS 2, LABORATORY ASSISTANTS 3,
CLERKS 7, DOMESTICS 92, PORTERS, STOKERS, etc., 28.

* Part time.

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Council House,
Corporation Street,
Derby.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND
EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Dr. Leyshon did not take up his duties as Medical Officer of Health until April, 1948, and this Report relates only to work done in 1947, he has delegated its preparation to me as I was Acting Medical Officer of Health for part of that year. I have much pleasure, therefore, in presenting it to you.

It is fitting in so doing to pay a well deserved tribute to Dr. Lilico, who resigned in 1947 in order to take up a post with the Ministry of Health. Dr. Lilico had been Medical Officer of Health since 1930, and during his years of office he instituted several new measures of major importance. He was responsible, for example, for the introduction of probationer nurses, and the City Hospital was one of the first hospitals in the country to undertake this experiment which has proved to be so successful.

During his tenure of office, several valuable structural alterations were carried out at the hospitals, and the new clinics for School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services at Nightingale Road, Green Street, Roe Farm, Boulton and Temple House were erected during this period. He was a keen enthusiast for immunisation and was the inspiration of this scheme, which, starting on a small scale, has become so extensive and done so much good. He also saw the beginning of schemes for clinics for pre-school children, slum clearance, home helps, and the pasteurisation of milk. A brief reference should also be made to his services in the organisation of the medical aspect of the Air Raid Precautions, a colossal task. He made many friends while in Derby, and they will all unite in wishing him every success in the future.

1947 was a busy year. From the point of view of staffing and general conditions, it was really the first normal post-war period. It was an important year, too, in that it marked the phase before the onset of the new Health Services, and considerable time was spent in the preparation of schemes for operation on the appointed day. Despite this, it is a pleasure

to record the initiation of two new ante-natal clinics especially for the benefit of expectant mothers who were in the care of municipal midwives. These were at Green Street and Temple House, and they deserve a special mention.

The marriage rate declined slightly during the year and the death rate was a little higher, but the birth rate also showed a slight increase and the number of registered births reached the very high total of 3,694. Unfortunately the infantile mortality rate, which attained a low record last year, was this year 54.3, a very disappointing figure indeed. Once again, as in previous years, the chief causes of death in children under one year were prematurity, intestinal and respiratory infections and congenital malformations.

In 1947 an enquiry was made into the history of all premature children born in 1946, and this showed again, as expected, that the infantile mortality rate for premature children was very high, being 230 compared with the general infantile mortality rate of 54 for 1947. These records also confirm the previously recognised point that the smaller the child the worse its chance of surviving. Thus the few babies who were born weighing less than 2 lbs. all died, and, of those less than 3 lbs. at birth, 79% died. Unfortunately there was no information as to the duration of pregnancy at birth, and further knowledge is required as to the fate of premature children born before full term compared with those born at full term. Indeed it seems desirable that the criterion of prematurity, birth weight alone, should be qualified by the factor of ante-natal age.

There is doubtless a multiplicity of causes for prematurity, but the main channel of enquiry lies in the ante-natal clinics, and it is pleasing to record that a much larger number of expectant mothers visited the ante-natal clinics in 1947. It is, too, a matter of congratulation that the Health Committee have decided on a policy of staffing these clinics with expert obstetricians.

There is no diminution in the demand for places in the day nurseries, and, as married women are still being exhorted to take up employment, an increase in the number of these nurseries deserves consideration.

As stated in the report, the high number of 42 children died from gastro-enteritis in 1947. There was no common factor to account for this lamentable total, and during the year a team of experts from the Medical Research Council made a most exhaustive enquiry without discovering anything definite. 12 of these deaths occurred in the last three months of the year, so the widely accepted belief in the seasonal incidence of the disease may require some modification.

Apart from the outbreak of poliomyelitis and the almost continuous recurrence of cases of gastro-enteritis, the year was satisfactory regarding infectious diseases. It was a record low year for diphtheria, there being only four cases in the whole year, none of which was fatal. This is worthy of note as a reflection of the value of immunisation, in favour of which the campaign was vigorously and steadily waged during the year. There was a heavy incidence of measles during 1947, the biennial visit of this disease. There were fewer cases, however, of whooping cough, although there were actually 312 notifications. Immunisation against whooping cough was curtailed during 1947 pending the results of a strictly controlled investigation carried out by the Ministry of Health. Nevertheless, although it was never claimed that immunisation would afford protection against whooping cough, there is some evidence that, in those immunised children who contracted the disease, the severity of the attack was in some degree modified.

There is little to say about the outbreak of poliomyelitis in Derby. There were no deaths, and 59% of the cases were abortive. There was no preponderant age range (only five of the 22 cases were under five years of age). All parts of the town were affected ; every case came from a separate home, and there were no traceable contacts. The mode of infection and other epidemiological factors clearly require further research.

I commend to your notice the brief summary of work carried out by the health visitors during the year. Especially I should like to mention their attendance at the ante-natal clinics, a revived aspect of their duties which is of particular importance. The list, imposing as it is, does less than justice to the value of their services unless we appreciate the vast amount of real personal health education which is indicated by the thousands, for various reasons, of home visits, and the hundreds of clinic and welfare sessions attended. There is no doubt that this aspect alone of their services is one of the most powerful influences affecting the public health in general.

I again would direct your attention to the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The work which he and his staff undertake is diverse, complicated and important, and it is true to say that he keeps "faithful watch and ward" over our food supplies from the standpoints of both quality and contamination and all those other environmental factors which are such an essential part of public health.

In 1947, the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations were brought into operation and probably mark the beginning of much belated legislation on the quality, manufacture and sale of this popular food.

This is the last occasion on which a report of the work of the hospitals for a complete year will be included in the Annual Report, and it is with regret that the Medical Officer of Health will part company, administratively, with a service which has so many honourable traditions. It has worked smoothly and satisfactorily and has done magnificent work, both personally for the individual and generally for the Public Health Department.

The National Health Service Act is due to come into operation in July, 1948, and there will be several important changes in administration. These are already well known and need not be again catalogued. The loss of the hospitals, especially the Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatorium, and also the Maternity Block in the City Hospital, will be keenly felt, as these units cater for conditions which are particularly within the orbit of public health activities. It is hoped, however, that all these services will be closely co-ordinated so that the preventive and the curative aspects will receive equal consideration and the whole problem integrated.

On the other hand, the work of the Health Committee has been greatly extended, including additional duties for the health visitors, and there is not the slightest doubt, within the framework of the Act, that there will be many and ample opportunities for the Medical Officer of Health to improve the public health of his area.

I should like to close this report on a personal note and to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the members of the Health Committee for the assistance, encouragement and support I have invariably received from yourself and them. I should also like to add my appreciation of the friendly advice and help always freely available from the officers of other departments of the Corporation, and finally I wish to thank the entire staff for their willing co-operation and service—which made the somewhat arduous work of the year both exhilarating and pleasant.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MORRISON.

I—GENERAL.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	8,133 Acres.
Elevation above sea level—	<div> <div>highest, Burton Road ... 325 ft.</div> <div>lowest, Alvaston Ward... 126 ft.</div> <div>Market Place 157 ft.</div> </div>
Population at Census, 1931	<div> <div>Males 68,893</div> <div>Females 73,510</div> </div> ... 142,403
Estimated Population for 1947	140,030
Number of Houses (1931 Census)	34,875
„ Inhabited Houses at end of 1947 (according to Rate Books)	39,375
No. of Uninhabited Houses at end of 1947 (according to Rate Books, incl. prop. scheduled for demolition)	85
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)	35,949
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1921... ..	24·6
„ „ „ 1931... ..	20·0
Number of persons per House at Census, 1921	4·55
„ „ „ 1931	3·97
Rateable Value of the Borough (General Rate)	£1,123,596
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate	£4,520

1947.

1947.						Rate per thousand population.			
Marriages	...	...	...	...	1,321	...	...	...	18·9
			Total.	Males.	Females.				
Live Births, (Registered)	legitimate	2,901	1,467	1,434					
	Illegitimate	193	95	98					
	Total	3,094	1,562	1,532	Birth rate	...	22·09		
Still Births (Registered)		71	41	30	Rate per 1,000 total births		22·9		
Births (notified)	...	3,008	—	—					
Deaths	...	1,716	925	791	Death rate	...	12·25		
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions								...	45·9
Excess of Births registered over Deaths					...	...	...	1,378	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—							Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		
				Deaths.					
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	...	...	...	—
Other Puerperal Causes			...	5	...	...	1·58		
				—					
Total	...	...	...	5	...	...	1·58		

Deaths of Infants under one year of age—

Legitimate, 159.

Illegitimate, 9.

Total, 168.

Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—

Legitimate, 54·8.

Illegitimate, 46·6.

Total, 54·3.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	...	...	42

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1947 ... 22·09

The Births registered during the year numbered 3,094, as compared with 2,787 in 1946.

							Rate per 1,000 population.
DEATHS.							
Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	46	0·32
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	55	0·39
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0·08
Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	212	1·51

NATIONAL STATISTICS :—

	E. & W.	COUNTY BOROUGH (including London).	SMALLER TOWNS.	LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	DERBY.
Birth Rate ...	20·5	23·3	22·2	22·7	22·09
Death Rate ...	12·0	13·0	11·9	12·8	12·25
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births) ...	41	47	36	37	54·3

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1947.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.												TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 5 yrs.	5 & under 10 yrs.	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 55 yrs.	55 & under 65 yrs.	65 & under 75 yrs.	75 & over.	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Non-Civilians.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	55	1	1	...	...	4	15	6	6	16	4	2	27	5	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	12	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	10	10	...
Syphilitic Diseases ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	1	6	3	...
Influenza ...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	1	...
Measles ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Acute Polio & Polio Encephalitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Buccal Cavity ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	5	4	...	...
Cancer of Uterus ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	2	2	5	5	...
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	12	15	11	16	8	...
Cancer of Breast ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	6	9	3	8	1	...
Cancer of All Other Sites ...	148	...	1	...	...	1	2	9	15	37	51	32	67	51	...
Diabetes ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	6	8	7	...
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	152	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	31	62	53	68	13	...
Heart Disease ...	504	...	...	...	2	3	7	9	17	71	162	235	161	46	...
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	12	14	38	28	9	...
Bronchitis ...	106	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	20	31	41	20	...	...
Pneumonia ...	84	23	3	...	...	...	2	1	10	12	20	13	47	25	...
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	22	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	4	2	8	11	4	...
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	8	3	10	8	...
Diarrhoea ...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	11	...
Appendicitis ...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	6	3	...
Other Digestive Diseases ...	43	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	7	16	12	35	35	...
Nephritis ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	13	7	15	3	...
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternity Causes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...
Premature Birth ...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	46	...
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc. ...	37	36	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	28	...
Suicide ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	...
Road Traffic Accidents ...	11	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	8	19	1
Other Violent Causes ...	26	5	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	4	9	17	16	...
All Other Causes ...	148	10	2	2	1	4	11	6	12	18	33	49	99	63	1
Totals ...	1716	168	10	6	4	15	61	54	120	277	468	535	778	440	3

CAUSES OF DEATHS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1947.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).															Non-Civilians.		
	Total.	Abbey.	Alvaston.	Arbor.	Bab.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	F. Gate.	K. Mead.	Litch.	Norman.	Osmas.		Pear Tree.	Rowditch.	Strangers.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1							1										2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever																		
Scarlet Fever	1																	
Whooping Cough	1														1			
Diphtheria	1												1					
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	55	4	2	7	4	3	1		3	8	4		5	3		3	8	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	12		2	1	1			2				2			2	1	1	10
Syphilitic Diseases	12	1		1		2	1		1				1	1	1		1	4
Influenza	10			1				1	1	1	3				2		1	
Measles	2							2									1	1
Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis	1		1															9
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1													1				
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	13	1	1			1	3	1	1	2	1		1				1	
Cancer of Uterus	19		3		3	1			1	5	1				2	1	2	5
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	46	2	10	2		1	2	5	2	4	3	1	2	1	3	3	5	8
Cancer of Breast	24				2		1	1	5	3	2	1	2	2	2	1		1
Cancer of All Other Sites	148	7	11	8	9	13	11	5	9	14	6	6	17	8	10	4	10	51
Diabetes	14		3		2	1	3	2					1	1		1		7
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	152	7	13	12	15	5	10	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	6	14	10	15
Heart Disease	504	30	32	32	29	28	32	25	36	48	33	20	33	45	24	30	27	55
Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	71	6	6	4	2	6	6	3	5	1	4	4	5	4	5	2	8	10
Bronchitis	106	3	6	7	11	4	3	6	8	7	11	4	8	8	4	6	10	
Pneumonia	84	6	4	5	2	6	3	8	2	11	4	9	8	3	6	2	5	25
Other Respiratory Diseases	22					2	2		2	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	16				1		1		2	1	2	1	1	3	2		1	8
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	42	2	3	1	3	1	2	3	3	5	2	6	2	3	4		2	11
Appendicitis	6									1		1	6	1			1	3
Other Digestive Diseases	43		4	2	2	2	4	3	3	7	2	2	6	2	3	4	1	37
Nephritis	32		1	2	2		1	2	4	2	4	3	2	3		2	2	3
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis																		
Other Maternity Causes	5					2				1								1
Premature Birth	40	4		3	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	4	5	1	5	2	2	4
Congenital Malformation and Birth Injury, etc.	37	1	4	1		2	1		2	2	4	2	3	4	7	1	3	28
Suicide	11					2	1	1	1	2	1			2	1			3
Road Traffic Accidents	11	1	1		1			1		1		3			2	1		22
Other Violent Causes	26	3	3		1	3	4			1		2	3		2	2	2	17
All Other Causes	148	13	9	10	10	3	9	5	9	16	7	6	8	8	6	13	16	64
Totals	1716	91	121	101	103	89	104	86	109	158	106	90	125	117	101	93	122	464
																		3

Burials.—The total burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1947 were 1,768, 1,661 ordinary burials and 107 still-born.

Inquests held during 1947.—These numbered 91 — 55 males and 36 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 143. Post mortem examinations, 264.

Causes of Death during 10 Years, 1938—1947.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	...	19	6	4	3	1	3	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	4	1	12	1	7	5	1	4	1
Diphtheria ...	6	14	15	10	1	9	4	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...	77	84	78	86	78	83	65	70	55	55
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	13	11	17	13	12	15	14	8	8	12
Syphilitic Diseases ...	20	12	9	16	13	7	10	10	8	12
Influenza ...	10	21	33	16	9	48	10	18	13	10
Measles ...	2	...	4	3	4	2	1	2	...	2
† Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	1	2	4	5	5	...	1	1	2	1
Cancer ...	201	202	224	197	192	245	221	241	231	250
Diabetes ...	28	24	25	10	20	20	17	12	10	14
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	79	107	149	140	148	169	170	152	144	152
Heart Disease ...	432	432	616	427	425	433	406	458	422	504
Other Diseases of Circulatory System...	122	132	55	50	49	38	62	57	68	71
Bronchitis ...	28	49	114	123	83	100	89	67	90	106
Pneumonia ...	67	76	86	67	56	83	70	83	73	84
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	13	20	19	15	9	19	19	26	20	22
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	14	13	23	23	16	23	18	21	24	16
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	13	6	10	18	14	12	20	20	9	42
Appendicitis ...	9	14	5	9	7	11	4	8	6	6
Other Digestive Diseases ...	39	42	46	41	40	52	28	35	29	43
Nephritis ...	54	49	42	53	31	43	45	29	27	32
Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ...	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	...
Other Maternity Causes ...	2	2	2	6	7	7	5	4	3	5
*Premature Birth ...	...	...	32	26	27	41	41	33	35	40
*Congenital Malformation, Birth In- jury, etc. ...	75	59	26	31	41	34	39	31	33	37
Suicide ...	14	18	12	18	10	7	9	7	14	11
† Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	...	11	19	12	18	10	18	15	11
Other Violent Causes ...	48	70	64	53	60	29	33	44	24	26
All Other Causes ...	241	206	204	148	163	169	137	147	114	148
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1613	1672	1949	1642	1540	1729	1556	1607	1481	1716

† Included with "All Other Causes" prior to 1940.

* Combined prior to 1940.

‡ Included with "Other Violent Causes" prior to 1940.

DERBY RAINFALL, 1947.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. Davis & Son for the following Table —

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis & Son, All Saints' Works, there were 151 rainy days in 1947. The amount of rain which has fallen is 25.68 inches, which is 2.79 inches lower than that of the average of the twenty-one years 1926-46. The detailed figures are as follows :—

		DERBY.				Average for Derby, 1926-1946 inclusive.
		No. of rainy days.		Inches.		
January	....	18	....	2.28	....	2.96
February	....	9	....	2.43	....	2.06
March	....	23	....	5.69	....	1.58
April	....	11	....	2.06	....	1.94
May	....	14	....	1.72	....	2.13
June	....	10	....	1.33	....	2.05
July	....	15	....	2.95	....	2.79
August	....	3	....	0.52	....	2.40
September	....	11	....	1.63	....	2.30
October	....	9	....	0.29	....	2.80
November	....	15	....	2.10	....	3.21
December	....	13	....	2.68	....	2.25
		—	—		—
		151		25.68	....	28.47
		—	—		—

II—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. MIDWIFERY.

71 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough during 1947 : 59 were attached to institutions (23 at the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, 5 at the Queen Mary Nursing Home, 20 at the City Hospital, 1 at the Borough Isolation Hospital, and 10 at the Women's Hospital) ; 9 were connected with the Health Department (including one School Nurse), and 3 practised privately (one of these being resident outside the Borough).

There were six Municipal Midwives practising in the Borough at the beginning of the year ; an additional one was appointed on the 8th October, leaving seven practising at the end of the year.

The municipal midwives attended 415 confinements including non-residents, and medical aid was sought in 118 cases :—

- 82 on account of mother or expectant mother.
- 32 on account of infant.
- 3 on account of mother and infant.
- 1 on account of twins.

No maternal deaths occurred in the cases booked by municipal midwives.

The 3 midwives practising privately in the Borough attended 182 cases (180 births and 2 still-births). Medical aid was sought in 29 cases, 25 on account of the mother and 4 on account of the infant. Eleven visits to midwives were paid and three interviews.

Medical Aid.

The undernoted table shows the various reasons for the calling in of medical aid by midwives. The total includes institutions as well as domiciliary midwives.

Mother.

ANTE-NATAL :—

Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	9
Eclampsia	... ..	5
Albuminuria	... ..	10
Inflamed varicose veins	... ..	5
Threatened abortion	... ..	11
Delayed onset of labour—Post maturity	... ..	4
Various (incidental to pregnancy) (Version, Hydramnios, Abdominal pains).		7
Various (occurring during pregnancy) (Various pains—knees, ankles, etc. Pyrexia).	... ..	10

NATAL :—

Delayed delivery (chiefly second stage)	... ..	46
Abnormal presentation	... ..	23
Retained placenta	... ..	13
Prolapsed cord	... ..	1

Child.

Foetal distress	... ..	2
Asphyxiation	... ..	3
Prematurity	... ..	19
Post general condition	... ..	13
Eye discharges	... ..	21
Deformities	... ..	4
Various (Death, Jaundice, Diarrhoea, injury, septic conditions, Phimosia, etc.).	... ..	13

—
75
—

Mother.

POST-NATAL :—

Torn perineum	...	...	...	74
Post-partum haemorrhage			...	11
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	8
Various	...	...	...	9

(Mastitis, vaginitis, shock, delirium, etc.).

246

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CITY HOSPITAL.

2,198 women made 13,959 attendances during the year.

BOULTON.

73 women made 1,112 attendances during the year.

ROE FARM.

58 women made 938 attendances during the year.

†GREEN STREET (MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES).

101 women made 291 attendances during the year.

†TEMPLE HOUSE (MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES).

108 women made 307 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

1,050 women made 7,925 attendances at 272 Clinics.

† Commenced 5th September, 1947.

Post-Natal Clinics.

MUNICIPAL.—CITY HOSPITAL.

780 women made 780 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

820 women made 820 attendances at 97 Clinics.

Maternal Mortality.—The Maternal Mortality rate for 1947 was 1.58 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The form of Questionnaire required by the Ministry of Health has been filled up regarding all Maternal Deaths of Derby residents.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Cause of death.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Children left.</i>
26	(1a) Pulmonary Embolism following Childbirth (P.M.)	D.C.H.	—
25	Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver due to Parturition (P.M.)	B.M.H.	1
34	(1a) Pulmonary Embolus, (b) Rupture of Uterus (P.M.)	D.C.H.	—
28	(1a) Myocardial Failure, (b) Post-partum Haemorrhage	Q.M.N.H.	—
31	(1a) Cardiac Failure, (b) Rheumatic Endocarditis, (2) Pre-Eclampsic Toxaemia (P.M.)...	N.N.H.	—
36	General Peritonitis following Abortion (Natural Causes) (P.M.—Coroner—Inquest)	D.R.I.	—
43	Pulmonary Embolus due to ovarian vein Thrombosis following Caesarian Hysterectomy (P.M.—Coroner)	W.H.	—
37	Acute Pulmonary Oedema due to Myocarditis. Associated condition, Toxaemia of pregnancy (P.M.—Coroner)	W.H.	—
39	(1a) Pulmonary Embolism, (b) Childbirth	N.N.H.	—
23	Post-partum Haemorrhage due to retained placenta (P.M.—Coroner)	W.H.	—

Births.—4,284 notifications were received during 1947 under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of these, 3,008 were live births and 67 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 1,157 were live births and 52 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows :—

	<i>Derby Residents.</i>		<i>Non-Residents.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Live Births.				
Notified by Midwives	905	21.12	19	0.44
Notified by Doctors	158	3.68	9	0.21
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	1583	36.97	590	13.78
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	362	8.46	539	12.59
Still-Births.				
Notified by Midwives	15	0.35	...	...
Notified by Doctors	5	0.11	1	0.02
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	30	0.70	19	0.44
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	17	0.39	32	0.74
Totals	3,075	71.78	1209	28.22

1,992, or 64.7% of total births relating to residents took place in Institutions. 3,094 births were registered.

Still-Births.—119 Still-Births were notified (55 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 64 by Midwives). 67 were in respect of Derby residents and 52 non-residents. There were 107 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 71 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 2.3.

67 still-births were investigated.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1947.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c.	...	...	...	2	5	5	12	9	7	13	1	42
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Premature Birth	...	...	35	3	1	...	39	1	...	...	...	40
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	...	...	10	1	2	2	15	2	1	...	...	18
	Injury at Birth	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	13
	Atelectasis	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other Causes.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
	Pneumonia	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	6	7	4	2	23
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	4	5	2	1	17
	TOTALS	...	...	65	7	11	9	92	28	22	21	5	168

Births registered { Legitimate 2,971
Illegitimate 193

Deaths { Legitimate Infants 159 Infantile Mortality = 54.8
Illegitimate " 9 " " = 46.6 } 54.3
None of the 168 infants had been vaccinated, } per 1,000
reg'd Births

Attendances at Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Welcomes held.	No. of Children attending.	Attendances.			No. of Children weighed.	No. of Children seen by Doctor.
			Mothers.	Babies.			
				Under 1	1-5 Yrs.		
Boulton ...	100	567	3712	2719	1111	3759	1001
Nightingale Rd.	105	494	3599	2448	1223	3614	964
Rutland Street ...	105	421	4406	3347	1148	4488	880
St. Giles', N'ton...	101	492	2993	1924	1212	3063	825
Sinfin ...	51	88	503	329	179	491	—
Temple House ...	100	762	4068	2817	1362	4134	1372
Dean Street ...	50	383	2300	1867	467	2310	672
Roe Farm ...	102	492	3838	2806	1175	3909	1152
Green Street ...	156	849	4490	2865	1705	4496	1208
Trinity Street ...	51	484	2752	1582	1464	3046	479
Totals ...	921	5032	32661	22704	11046	33310	8553

Number of Children making first attendances in 1947.

CENTRE.	Under 1 m'th.	1-3 m'ths.	3-6 m'ths.	6-9 m'ths.	9 m'ths 1 year.	Total.	1-5 years.	Total.
Boulton ...	111	98	17	14	6	246	29	275
Nightingale Road	88	78	13	3	2	184	16	200
Rutland Street ...	126	94	28	4	4	256	22	278
St. Giles', Norm't'n	70	65	12	3	2	152	19	171
Sinfin ...	11	21	2	3	1	38	1	39
Temple House ...	214	195	34	23	8	474	58	532
Dean Street ...	88	68	15	3	2	176	5	181
Roe Farm ...	120	116	31	14	5	286	28	314
Green Street ...	191	175	34	15	8	423	34	457
Trinity Street ...	140	150	90	78	16	474	10	484
Totals ...	1159	1060	276	160	54	2709	222	2931

Numbers of Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.

CENTRE.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.
Boulton ...	23	64	13	8
Nightingale Road	37	62	17	2
Rutland Street ...	30	37	13	4
St. Giles', Normanton	8	11	—	1
Sinfin ...	44	97	23	14
Temple House ...	20	38	13	2
Dean Street ...	25	51	15	6
Roe Farm ...	60	79	22	8
Green Street ...	44	27	8	1
Trinity Street ...	7	26	7	1
Totals ...	298	492	131	47

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases notified, 19.

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 49.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—One case was notified during the year.

CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

During the year under review, routine medical inspection was carried out in 1,349 children of two, three and four years of age. Of this number, 200 were admitted to school during the year and particulars of the treatment of those cases are included in that part of the Report dealing with school children. Of the remaining 1,149 routine medical inspections, 303 children were referred for treatment and 451 placed under observation. In a number of these cases, children with more than one defect are included under both headings. The number of individual children requiring treatment or observation, or both, was 657. In addition, 632 re-inspections and 26 special examinations were made.

Treatment.—The clinics of the School Health Service (excepting Minor Ailments Clinics) are available for both toddlers (2—5 years) and children under 2 years of age, seen at the Welfare Centres.

Below is a statement of cases, showing the numbers in both of those groups of children which were referred to the various clinics during the year

Ultra-violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	157
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	388
Aural Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	103
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	129
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	299

Infestation.—Attention has been paid by the Health Visitors throughout the year to the conditions of the children's hair. Once again we have to report a very low incidence of infestation among those examined.

The Unmarried Mother and Child.—The Diocesan Moral Welfare Association has been able to carry on with the hostel which was opened in 1944. A close liaison has been maintained between the Local Authority and the Association. In 1947, 14 Borough residents were cared for in the Hostel.

Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants.

The following amounts were supplied during the year :—

	<i>Sold at cost price.</i>	<i>Supplied free.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
National Dried Milk ...	40,651 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	627 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	41,278 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Home Helps.—During the year 129 applications for Home Help services were received. Details as follows :—

Full fee paid ...	10	Applications withdrawn ...	30
Reduced fee paid	117	Arrangements not completed...	18
No charge made...	2		

Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1946	....	....	....	....	—
(1) Applications for Registration	....	....	....	....	—
(2) Applications for Registration Withdrawn	....	....	....	....	—
(3) Homes Registered	....	....	....	....	—
(4) Orders made refusing or Cancelling Registration	....	....	....	....	—
(5) Appeals against such Orders	....	....	....	....	—
(6) Cases in which Orders have been					
(a) Confirmed on appeal	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Disallowed	....	....	....	....	—
(7) Number of applications for exemption from registration					6
(a) Granted	....	....	....	....	6
(b) Withdrawn	....	....	....	....	—
(c) Refused	....	....	....	....	—
On register at end of year	....	....	....	....	Nil

Infant Life Protection.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	12
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	...	14
Removed from Register—						
Taken out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	—
,, to parents out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	3	
,, to parents in Borough	...	...	...	...	4	
,, to relatives in Borough	...	...	...	...	1	
,, to relatives out of the Borough...	...	...	...	...	2	
,, to Institutions in Borough	...	...	...	...	1	
,, to Institutions out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	—
Adopted	...	...	...	...	3	
Reached nine years of age	...	...	...	...	1	
Died	...	...	...	...	—
					—	15
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	11
103 visits were paid to these Children.						
Foster parents on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	11
,, ,, ,, end of year	...	...	...	...	...	10

Work of the Health Visitors.**SUMMARY.****1. MOTHERS.**

Visits re Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	375
„ „ Mothers (Post Natal)	....	....	....	....	....	3

2. CHILD WELFARE.

Visits re Births	....	....	....	....	....	3,120
Re-visits re Births (under 1 year)	....	....	....	....	....	12,815
„ „ Children (1—5 years)	....	....	....	....	....	17,481
Visits re Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	46
„ „ Deaths of Infants under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	107
„ „ Deaths of Infants over 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	21
„ „ Medical Help Forms (Midwives)	....	....	....	....	....	241
„ „ Artificial Feeding Forms	....	....	....	....	....	100

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES. EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS.

Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	25
„ „ Infantile Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	7
Visits to other Infectious Diseases (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc.)	5,456

4. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Visits re Adoption	720
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5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	4
Visits re Special Investigations and Enquiries	2,526
Unsuccessful visits (Out, Removals, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	6,403
Assisting at Infant Welfare Sessions	....	....	....	....	....	1,455
„ „ Ante-natal Clinics	....	....	....	....	....	74

DENTAL SERVICES.

Report by Mr. A. Stafford.

Dental Clinics.—Held at Temple House, Isolation and City Hospitals, and Ante-natal Clinics at Roe Farm, Boulton, Temple House and Green Street, Child Welfare Centres. Particulars of treatment given are as follows:—

1947	TEMPLE HOUSE.				ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.		CITY HOSPITAL							Totals.				
	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Child Welfare.	Chest Centre.	Miscellaneous.	Patients.	Staff.	Ante-Natal	Social Welfare.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Staff.	E.M.S.						
												Military	Civilian					
No. of cases who attended Clinics	64	299	—	32	123	92	1052	20	25	10	111	8	—	97	133	46	37	2,149
No. of oases actually treated ...	61	276	—	28	64	48	525	19	21	6	86	7	—	—	—	—	—	1,141
No. of oases to whom advice only was given ...	3	23	—	4	59	44	527	1	4	4	25	1	—	97	133	46	37	1,008
No. of attendances at Clinics ...	175	338	—	70	180	143	1472	25	39	13	322	11	—	100	134	46	37	3,105
No. of Fillings ...	11	8	—	28	2	53	56	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
No. of Extractions ...	95	621	—	19	92	52	1104	48	127	19	52	13	—	—	—	—	—	2,242
No. of N ₂ O Anaesthetics ...	33	294	—	9	6	28	458	12	11	1	36	6	—	—	—	—	—	894
No. of Intravenous Anaesthetics ...	—	—	—	—	23	—	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
No. of Local Anaesthetics...	—	—	—	—	7	8	9	2	7	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	42
No. of Denture patients ...	21	—	—	2	5	5	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
No. of Dentures constructed ...	32	—	—	4	8	5	2	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
No. of Dentures repaired ...	6	—	—	2	3	—	2	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
No. of other Operations ...	113	8	—	44	26	30	27	6	3	6	85	1	—	—	—	—	—	349

DAY NURSERIES.

During 1947 the demand for places in the three day nurseries continued to be very heavy, and there was no possibility of reducing the long waiting lists.

The question of priority was considered during the year and, as there was an acute shortage of nurses, accommodation was offered to the children of any married nurse who was prepared to devote some of her time to this essential service. As in general it was found necessary to restrict admission to the children of women who were registered as employed, further priorities could not be granted. The problem of admitting the children of all the parents who desire day nurseries for their children has now become acute.

Training of Students.—The revised syllabus of training recommended by the National Nursery Examination Board was in full operation, and the first students to take the new examination will be ready in 1948.

III—SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Staff and Clinics.—Although the Medical Staff was under establishment at the beginning of the year, another Medical Officer was appointed in March and for the first time since the war all the schools were inspected. This is reflected in the large increase in the number of children examined in school. The number of children re-examined also showed a considerable increase. All the clinics with the exception of the Child Guidance Clinic were fully maintained. The latter Clinic continues to be carried on with difficulty. We were fortunate in securing a Psychologist, Miss Broughton, in April, but the Psychiatric Social Worker resigned in June and the vacancy could not be filled. We were also without the services of a regular Psychiatrist, but the County Medical Officer very kindly arranged for his Psychiatrist to see several urgent cases.

With the raising of the school leaving age, the ages for periodic medical inspection are now approximately 5, 10 and 14, so that comparisons of height and weight, apart from the five year old children, have not been possible. In this group the average height and weight again showed an increase and is the highest ever recorded. This to a considerable degree must be the result of the special care which is being given to pre-school children. A change in the classification of nutrition also prevented a reliable comparison with previous years, but the new basis is an improvement and will give a more reliable guide to the number of delicate children. This is actually more important than the numbers of children listed as "normal" and "excellent," as the distinction between these classes was often fine and therefore difficult. There were no significant changes in the findings of Medical Inspection in 1947.

It is interesting to notice, however, that the number of children on the free meal list jumped from 235 to 461. This would appear to imply that the industrial prosperity of Derby was not quite so high as in previous years but another and probably more effective factor was that in 1947 the income scales below which free meals are granted were raised during the year. Therefore, automatically, even if incomes were maintained at 1946 levels, there would have been an additional number on the register.

For several years I have been lamenting the heavy incidence of uncleanliness in school children. During the war, it was believed that the many domestic upheavals due to fathers being on military service and mothers out at work might have accounted for the many children suffering from this condition. The number persisted, however, after the war, and the conclusion was inevitably reached that, as far as chronic cases were concerned, the main cause could lie only in the low hygienic standards of the parents. In 1947, however, there was a notable reduction in the number of pupils found to be infested, and I trust this is the beginning of a steady improvement. A note on a small special enquiry into this condition appears in the body of the report.

In 1948, with the advent of the National Health Service Act, there are bound to be some changes in the School Health Services. As medical domiciliary care is to be instituted as part of the scheme, there will probably be a diminution in the number of acutely ill children attending the Minor Ailments Clinics, and this can be regarded as entirely favourable. It will remain to be seen how the Specialist Clinics will be carried on; it seems definite that they will be administered by the Regional Hospital Board, but it is hoped that a very close liaison will be maintained, so that particularly an effective follow-up may be continued.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The accommodation in Primary and Secondary Schools is 21,367. The number of names on the books is 17,122 and the average attendance 15,145. These figures do not include the Central (Boys') School and Temple House Special School for educationally subnormal pupils.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE IN RELATION TO MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspection.

Number of children inspected.—The total number of children inspected was 7,989. Of these, 4,233 were boys and 3,756 were girls. In addition, 2,205 children were brought forward for special examinations by head teachers.

FINDINGS AT PERIODIC INSPECTION.

Clothing and Footgear.

The percentage of children found to be inadequately clothed during the year was 0.5. The percentage of children with unsatisfactory footgear was 0.5.

GENERAL CONDITION.

The general condition of the 7,989 pupils inspected in 1947 was classified as follows.—

A (Good)	5,378
B (Fair)	2,426
C (Poor)	185

Heights and Weights.

Age.	Year.	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
		Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs.).	Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs.).
5 years ...	1919	499	40.7	39.4	496	40.3	39.1
	1925	851	41.3	40.4	838	41.0	39.3
	1935	842	41.8	41.6	779	41.7	40.6
	1941	568	42.0	41.8	593	41.5	40.3
	1946	466	42.3	43.0	439	41.8	41.3
	1947	845	42.7	43.3	811	42.5	41.8
8 years ...	1919	975	48.2	53.2	872	47.6	51.8
	1925	810	47.8	53.0	767	47.5	51.5
	1935	949	49.2	56.3	969	48.8	55.4
	1941	659	48.9	55.3	659	48.6	52.0
	1946	406	49.4	56.9	402	48.4	54.4
10 years ...	1947	854	53.5	68.8	768	53.5	67.1
12 years ...	1919	841	53.1	70.2	915	54.8	73.4
	1925	858	54.8	72.3	901	55.7	74.6
	1935	784	56.3	78.2	854	57.3	81.4
	1941	708	56.1	77.0	774	55.7	76.4
	1946	251	56.4	79.7	246	57.7	81.7
14 years ...	1947	425	62.8	104.4	364	62.0	106.3

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The percentage of children found to have defective vision was 18.0.

In the ten and fourteen year old groups, the percentages of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/6, were :—

10 year boys.	10 year girls.	14 year boys.	14 year girls.
16.2	21.0	17.6	21.1

In the same age groups, the percentages of children with more serious defects (6/12 or worse in either one or both eyes) were :—

10 year boys.	10 year girls.	14 year boys.	14 year girls.
8.2	10.2	8.4	10.8

The total number referred for refraction was 337

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is 15.

Squint.—The number of children in the five year old group found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 72.

External Eye Disease.—The following defects were found in the course of Periodic Medical Inspection :—

Blepharitis	....	62	Conjunctivitis	....	10
Other defects	....	21			

Uncleanliness.

See report on page 37

Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

The following skin diseases were recorded at the medical inspections —

Scabies ....	....	40	Urticaria	....	22
Dermatitis	....	21	Impetigo	....	11
Eczema ....	....	7	Other Diseases	....	99
Seborrhoea	....	9			

Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 4.0 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 8.7.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

92 children were noted as suffering from Otorrhoea at periodic medical inspection.

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 96 cases.

Dental Defects.

1,514 children were found at the periodic medical inspection to have carious teeth.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following deformities were noted at the periodic medical inspections —

Flat Feet	....	110	Spinal Curvature	195
Other Defects	....	384		

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

1.9 per cent. of all children examined were listed as having heart defects. Few of these were organic, and the vast majority required only observation. The number of children found to be suffering from rheumatism was 24.

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-one cases were referred from routine medical inspection to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for advice during the year. In addition, 61 "specials" were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for opinion, these including six cases referred to him in previous years. 30 school children were notified as suffering from tuberculosis (17 pulmonary and 13 non pulmonary) during the year.

Vaccination.

680 (8.5 per cent.) of the 7,989 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated.

FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects continued as outlined in a previous report.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—901 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

Minor Ailments Clinics.—The total number of children attending these clinics was 8,554, and the number of attendances was 41,770. Of this number, 11,932 examinations (inspections and reinspections) were made by Medical Officers.

Scabies.—The number of cases of Scabies treated during the year was 365, as compared with 663 in 1946, 772 in 1945 and 895 in 1944. In addition, 270 adults were treated during the year.

Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended	....	....	....	6,735
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	9,942
Total number of clinics held	....	....	....	1,475

Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	....	....	....	1,906
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	3,011
Spectacles provided at contract rates	....	....	....	1,158

Included in these figures are 129 cases which were referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthoptic Clinic.—A general statement with regard to this clinic was made in the report for 1938. I am indebted to Miss J. McCabe, the Orthoptist in charge of the Department, for the following report:—

Number of cases dealt with during 1947 (including 27 new cases)	214
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Classification.—

Under observation only	*....	23
On preliminary treatment	36
On actual treatment	41
On waiting list	....	....	....	....	21
Refused	....	....	....	....	35
Discharged	....	....	....	....	58
					— 214
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	....	2,056

During the year 7 cases received operative treatment.

Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1947 was 535.

In addition, 6 children received operative treatment for ear conditions.

Total number of cases attended	....	....	....	1,209
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	2,551

Included in these figures are 103 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of children attended	....	....	....	152
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	2,148

In addition, 127 cases referred from the Child Welfare Clinics made 1,817 attendances.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Green Street.—

Total number of children attended	....	....	....	114
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	1,829

In addition, 30 cases referred from Child Welfare Clinics made 444 attendances.

In both clinics, the types of cases treated were similar to the lists given in previous reports.

Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	....	....	....	1049
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	4137

Included in these figures are 388 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT :—

(a) At Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital	....	....	....	3
(b) At the City Hospital	....	....	....	20
Number of X-Ray examinations	....	....	....	52
(c) At the Orthopaedic Clinic :—				
Massage, Exercises, Electricity, etc.	....	....	....	3,030
Attendances at Splint Maker	....	....	....	433

Speech Clinic.

Number of children attending	....	....	....	173
Number of attendances	....	....	....	1846
Number of Clinics held	....	....	....	377
Number of home visits	....	....	....	109
Number of school visits	....	....	....	57

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

REPORT BY THE PSYCHOLOGIST—MISS E. S. BROUGHTON.

The year 1947 was again marked in the Child Guidance Clinic by shortage of and changes of staff. The number of cases referred remains at the usual level, which is far lower than it should be, considering the children found to need attention when schools are visited. The lack of a Psychiatrist during the whole year was a great handicap. It means that much more time must be spent by the Psychologist on diagnosis, and, as there was no Social Worker after June, the balance of treatment, home interviews, testing, school visits and follow-up has meant a heavy programme. Miss B. Smith, B.A., the Social Worker, left in June, and Miss E. S. Broughton, M.A., began work here as Educational Psychologist in April, after having spent January—March in Leicester Education Committee Child Guidance Service under Dr. Agatha Bowley.

Social work, parental guidance and psychological work with the parents are most important if the treatment of children is to be effective. We have therefore treated only the cases referred (without propaganda visits) and tried to do immediate follow-up work of cases on observation. Without this, we feel that the basic treatment is wasted.

The number of children taken for play therapy has also had to be decreased as the accommodation is inadequate for group play. The length of treatment has been cut down, but parents are always urged to make contact again if they feel the need for further help. This method is the only one available at the moment. It avoids a long waiting list and ensures immediate help to urgent cases.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Speech Therapist, and it is gratifying to find that Social and School Welfare and Probation Officers are taking an increased interest in the Clinic.

Dr. Bryan, the Derbyshire County Child Psychiatrist, has given advice on a few difficult cases. For this we are very grateful, but, owing to Dr. Bryan's already long list of patients, it can never be a substitute for our own psychiatric medical service, whose diagnostic advice should be available from week to week.

There is a wide field of work in the schools, as over 20% of our cases concern problems of backwardness. There is a crying need for special classes for all ages and for further accommodation for children of sub-normal intelligence level.

Miss R. Radford, B.A., has had singular success with the few children she can take for remedial teaching. This method, if it could be extended, would amply repay the Education Committee for any expense involved. Progress in educational attainment is often the only means of helping the child to adjust to a more normal personality.

Students from Derby Training College, Nottingham University, Social Welfare Department, and the Rochampton Froebel Institute have visited the Child Guidance Clinic.

It is hoped that 1948 will see the end of the feeling of frustration caused by lack of staff and the subsequent curtailment of work to a necessary minimum. Only by free expansion and team co-operation can work of this nature attain adequate quality.

Survey of Cases, 1947.

New referrals ...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Re-referrals ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
On observation—carried forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	55
						<hr/> 125

The cases referred in 1947 consist of 37 boys and 33 girls, comprising :—

Pre-school children ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Junior ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grammar ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 70

Sources of referral.

School Medical Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
School Welfare ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Speech Therapist ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
General Practitioners...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Social Welfare...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parents ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Education Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Health Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remand Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 70

Problem of referral.

Backwardness and Educational Advice ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Behaviour Problems ...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Nervousness and Personality Problems, including Tics, Enuresis, Fears, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
						<hr/> 70

Cases closed in 1947, 43 :—

Adjusted	...	...	...	...	...	12
Partially adjusted	...	...	...	...	...	15
Unadjusted (parents unco-operative)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sent to Approved School	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						43
						—
Recommended for treatment only	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cases receiving diagnosis and advisory service only	...	...	...	...	...	32
Recommended for School for Delicate Children	...	...	...	...	...	2
Recommended to Temple House Special School	...	...	...	...	...	10
Passed on to County Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	4

Number of interviews in 1947.

PSYCHOLOGIST, MISS E. S. BROUGHTON, M.A. (April—December).

Total interviews	...	...	...	...	...	143
Total play sessions	...	...	...	...	...	240
Home visits	...	...	...	...	...	33
School visits	45

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER, MISS B. W. SMITH, B.A. (January—June).

Home Visits	75
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REMEDIAL TEACHER, MISS R. RADFORD, B.A. (January—December).

Cases carried forward	7
Cases admitted	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total number of appointments made	...	...	...	...	...	315

HEART AND RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

Number of children attended	....	....	....	....	58
Number of attendances	....	....	....	....	68

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The number of children on the Free Meal List is 461.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

Parents.—The number of parents who attended with their children for routine medical inspection was as follows :—

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage in Infant Group.</i>
3,859	48.3%	73.4%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The following is a list of Handicapped Pupils in the area as recorded at the end of the year :—

	<i>In Special Schools.</i>	<i>In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.</i>	<i>In Independent Schools.</i>	<i>Not at School.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
BLIND	4	—	—	—	4
PARTIALLY SIGHTED ...	15	—	—	—	15
DEAF	18	—	—	1	19
PARTIALLY DEAF	—	17	—	—	17
DELICATE	1	210	—	1	212
DIABETIC	—	—	—	1	1
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL	103	4	2	18	127
EPILEPTIC	2	3	—	3	8
MALADJUSTED	4	4	—	—	8
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	6	32	—	11	49
SPEECH DEFECT	—	113	—	—	113
MULTIPLE DISABILITIES ...	6	13	—	3	22
GRAND TOTAL	159	396	2	38	595

Educationally Subnormal.—

Notified under Section 57 (5), Education Act, 1944....	4
Notified under Section 57 (3), Education Act, 1944....	2

Temple House Special School.—During 1947, 32 children were referred for examination regarding their admission to the School. Of these, 21 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School and were actually admitted ; 11, after examination, were retained in the elementary school.

Work of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.—

During the year, 50 visits were paid to homes of children who were either in or had left Temple House Special School.

Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.—There are no centres for Higher Education or Vocational Training in Derby. Suitable cases requiring such training are sent to recognised institutions elsewhere.

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The total number of children examined at the various schools was 169.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year, 214 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. One was certified unfit.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

Seven nurses, including one employed whole-time on orthopaedic work, are engaged on the work of the School Medical Services. In addition, three nurses are employed on half-time Health and half-time School Medical Services.

Home visits	2,013
School visits	91

Visits to Nursery Schools.

Number of visits paid	281
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Clinics.

Sessions.

Minor Ailments, Specialist Clinics and Ultra Violet Ray Clinics.	2,963
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VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Routine Inspections of all children for the ascertainment of uncleanness are carried out in schools twice a year by the Authority's Cleansing Attendants. In addition, frequent visits to schools for re-inspection of children listed as infested at previous inspections are made. All children who are found to be infested with lice or who appear to be seriously infested with nits, and those showing fewer nits but appearing to be neglected, are listed for cleansing. The parents of those children who require cleansing are immediately served with a notice requiring them to present the children at the cleansing centre. Children found at subsequent inspections to be re-infested are again required to attend for cleansing, and the parents are warned that, in the event of a recurrence, court proceedings will be instituted. Proceedings were taken in 79 such cases in 1947. Parents of those children who are slightly infested receive a notice notifying them of the condition of the child's head and instructions with regard to cleansing. These children are then kept under periodic review until found to be clean.

Number of individual children cleansed	....	...	...	...	...	...	333
Number of sessions devoted to School Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	442

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Medical examinations were also made as follows :—

Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Children for Approved Schools or Remand Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Children examined as to suitability for Boarding out...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Before proceeding to Woolley Moor Camp School	...	...	...	...	...	...	732
Before proceeding to Skegness Seaside Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
Before taking part in entertainments	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Before taking part in School Journeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Before proceeding to School Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Before admission to Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

APPENDIX.

**TABLE I.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,898
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,675
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,583
Total							7,156
Number of other Periodic Inspections							833
Grand Total							7,989

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	8,153
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	18,472
Total						26,625

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION
TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total individual pupils.
Entrants	47	732	768
Second Age Group	195	393	557
Third Age Group	142	235	348
Total (prescribed groups)	384	1,360	1,673
Other Periodic Inspections	1	183	184
GRAND TOTAL	385	1,543	1,857

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of defects.		No. of defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Skin	152	57	3,006	120
Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision	385	168	1,122	500
<i>b.</i> Squint	161	38	387	130
<i>c.</i> Other	61	32	784	82
Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing... ..	56	40	177	56
<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	50	42	264	75
<i>c.</i> Other	21	27	275	39
Nose or Throat	357	739	921	1,548
Speech	48	38	122	121
Cervical Glands	6	21	31	45
Heart and Circulation	43	163	88	434
Lungs	132	209	335	490
Developmental—				
<i>a.</i> Hernia	7	12	20	26
<i>b.</i> Other	6	11	11	16
Orthopædic—				
<i>a.</i> Posture	114	81	213	212
<i>b.</i> Flat foot	75	35	259	118
<i>c.</i> Other	194	190	355	444
Nervous system—				
<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	14	2	15	9
<i>b.</i> Other	24	46	63	116
Psychological—				
<i>a.</i> Development	2	44	16	120
<i>b.</i> Stability	5	1	13	19
Other	272	851	10,677	2,329

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	2,898	1,913	66.01	877	30.26	108	3.73
Second Age Group	2,675	1,777	66.43	852	31.85	46	1.72
Third Age Group	1,583	1,107	69.93	459	29.00	17	1.07
Other Periodic Inspections ...	833	581	69.75	238	28.57	14	1.68
TOTAL	7,989	5,378	67.32	2,426	30.37	185	2.31

TABLE III.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V).

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp—	
(i) X-Ray treatment	—
(ii) Other treatment	18
Ringworm—Body	47
Scabies	381
Impetigo	342
Other skin diseases	2,214
Eye Disease	811
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital).	
Ear Defects	757
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	8,540
TOTAL	13,110
Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics ...	41,770

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

	No. of defects dealt with.
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint)	1,400
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—
Total	1,400
No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were (a) Prescribed	1,234
(b) Obtained	1,195

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	535
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	11
Received other forms of treatment	226
Total	772

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools ...	22
(b) No. treated otherwise (<i>e.g.</i> in clinics or out-patient departments)...	619

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY

No. of Pupils treated (a) under Child Guidance arrangements ...	125
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements ...	133

**TABLE IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.**

(1) Number of Pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—	
(a) Periodic age groups	16,728
(b) Specials	53
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	16,781
(2) Number found to require treatment	8,539
(3) Number actually treated	6,735
(4) Attendances made by Pupils for treatment	9,942
(5) Half-days devoted to: (a) Inspection	137
(b) Treatment	1,475
Total (a) and (b)	1,612
(6) Fillings:	
Permanent Teeth	7,499
Temporary Teeth	8
Total	7,507

Table IV.—continued.

(7)	Extractions :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1,357
		Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	7,039
							<hr/>		
Total							8,396
							<hr/>		
8)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction					4,531	
							<hr/>		
(9)	Other Operations :	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	856
		(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	3
							<hr/>		
Total (a) and (b)							...	859	

TABLE V.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	49,618
(ii)	Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	...				1,549
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...			333
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...			333

SPECIAL ENQUIRY BY Dr. ALEX MORRISON, School Medical Officer.

The effect of the application of disinfestant fluids in the prevention of new head infestations.

Although the number of individual Derby school children found to be infested with lice or nits was about 2,000 in 1946, it was ascertained that not only were many of the infestations very slight, but that the majority of them were recent and could be regarded as accidental, as those children, from the state of their hair and general conditions, were clearly receiving reasonable parental care. On the other hand, there were certain children and sometimes several in the same family who were found to be verminous on every inspection. These children had been cleansed on several occasions and, although the parents had been brought to court, there was no improvement. It was decided, therefore, to try and remedy this condition by taking a group of heavily infested children (with two exceptions, all girls) from heavily infested homes, cleansing them and recording the effect of a fortnightly application of a reputable disinfestant. The fluid used in the first series was Suleo, which was chosen because it contained a percentage (2%) of D.D.T. The fluid used in the second series was Lethane. The experiments in each case lasted over a period of six months, and the procedure was as follows :—

1. Initially the children were completely cleansed, including the removal of all nits.

2. A quantity of 8--10 c.c. (according to the quantity of hair) of the substances was applied in the recommended manner.

Method of application.—The hair was parted with one hand and the liquid applied to the scalp with a dropper held in the other. It was applied in about eight different parts of the scalp, four on each side. The oil was then spread evenly over the scalp and gently massaged with the fingers.

3. They were given a further examination appointment for two weeks later.
4. The parents were directed not to wash the heads of the children during the inter-examination intervals.
5. On re-examination, the heads of the children were cleansed whether infested or not, and a further application made of the disinfestant.
6. The same procedure was carried out until 12 examinations had been made, when the experiment was concluded.

In the first series 40 children started the experiment, but in spite of exhortation and persuasion 19 discontinued, so only 21 completed the course. In the second series 23 children started, but only 11 carried on to the end.

The results are tabulated as follows :—

FIRST SERIES (SULEO).

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	v	sl.v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
2	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
3	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
4	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
5	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
6	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
7	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
8	v	e	e	sl.v	sl.v	e	e	e	e	e	v	e
9	v	sl.v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
10	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	sl.v	e	e
11	v	sl.v	e	e	e	e	e	v	e	e	e	e
12	v	e	e	sl.v	e	e	e	e	e	e	v	e
13	v	v	e	e	e	e	sl.v	e	e	e	e	e
14	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
15	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
16	v	e	sl.v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
17	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
18	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
19	v	sl.v	e	v	v	sl.v	e	v	v	v	sl.v	e
20	v	sl.v	e	e	sl.v	v	e	v	v	v	sl.v	e
21	v	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	v	sl.v	e

SECOND SERIES (LETHANE).

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	v	sl.v	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
2	v	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
3	v	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
4	v	sl.v	c	c	v	v	sl.v	c	sl.v	sl.v	sl.v	c
5	v	c	ill	v	c	c	c	c	c	sl.v	sl.v	c
6	v	sl.v	sl.v	sl.v	c	c	c	c	sl.v	sl.v	v	c
7	v	v	sl.v	c	c	v	v	c	c	c	sl.v	c
8	v	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
9	v	c	v	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	v	c
10	v	sl.v	sl.v	v	sl.v	v	c	v	v	v	sl.v	c
11	v	v	c	v	v	sl.v	c	v	v	v	sl.v	c

It will thus be seen that in the first series 10 out of the 21 completed cases were clean in every subsequent test and 11 showed signs of new infestation at some period. Of the latter, out of 11 re-inspections, 4 were found to be re-infested once, 4 twice, 1 three times, 1 seven times and 1 eight times. The two last children were from the same family.

In the second series only 3 of the 11 children who attended throughout remained clean, and the others were distributed as follows:—1 was found to be re-infested at one out of the 11 re-inspections, 1 twice, 1 three times, 1 five times, 1 six times, 1 seven times, 1 eight times and 1 nine times. The last two children (one of them a boy) came from the same family as the last two in the first series.

The conditions of the experiment were simple, and the only point at which the results might have been affected was interference by the parent or child by means of washing or sponging the hair after the application of the disinfectant. The fact that some complaints were made of the odour of Lethane might suggest this, but we have no evidence whatever that anything of this sort took place. As the children were cleansed and all nits removed at each examination, the presence of nits on a subsequent examination indicated a new infestation. If, therefore, it is accepted that the conditions were fulfilled, it must be concluded that in the quantity used and for the interval between the applications neither of those substances is able to offer complete protection against very heavy infestation. On the other hand, the children who remained clean throughout the experiment were children who previously were almost invariably found to be infested at routine and special examinations, so it is possible that the substances were effective against exposure to less serious infestation. There would appear to be better results from Sulco than from Lethane, and this may be due to the presence of D.D.T. in the former. A further experiment on similar lines, using a larger quantity of the substance and making inspections at shorter intervals than a fortnight, would be interesting. I am indebted to Mrs. Henson, Chief Cleansing Attendant, for carrying out most of the practical work of this investigation.

IV—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Vaccination of Infants during 1947.—

Total number of births	....	....	....	....	4,209
Children under 12 months died unvaccinated	....	....	....	....	283
Insusceptible	....	....	....	....	5
Postponed	....	....	....	....	35
Successful	....	....	....	....	784
Conscientious objection certificates	....	....	....	....	2,386

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Pneumonia.—114 cases were notified during the year, of which half occurred in the first four months. Only three cases were stated to be influenzal in type, and none of these proved fatal. There were nine deaths from notified cases, all in patients aged over 50 years.

Influenza.—There was very little during the year.

Home Nursing.—Trained nursing assistance for cases of Pneumonia was provided in nine instances, eight of which recovered. For certain other cases the Works Welfare Nurses were in attendance.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, etc., EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a summary of examinations made during the year 1947 :—

BOROUGH LABORATORY (Isolation Hospital).

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	....	....	....	956
Swabs for Diphtheria	....	....	....	1,231
Swabs for Vincent's Angina	....	....	....	166
Sputa by ordinary method	....	....	....	2,254
Sputa by concentration methods	....	....	....	20
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	....	....	....	130
Others	....	....	....	490

Borough Laboratory Total	5,247
--------------------------	------	-------

COUNTY LABORATORY.

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	....	....	....	15
Urine Specimens	....	....	....	6
Faeces	....	....	....	23
Water	....	....	....	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	....	....	....	—
Swabs for K.L.B., Vincent's Angina Organisms	4
Blood for Widal's Reaction	1
Others	5

County Laboratory Total	62
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Grand Total	5,309
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Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1947.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CIVILIAN CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.											Service Cases.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.											Non-Residents.	Total Cases removed to Isolation Hospital							
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.											Abbey.	Alveston.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	Friar Gate.	King's Mead.			Litchurch.	Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.		
		Under 1.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35																				35-45	45-65	65 and upwards.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	143	1	8	6	15	16	70	14	5	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	35	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	10	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis	21	1	1	1	...	1	6	2	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	114	2	2	3	2	9	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Tuberculosis...	185	1	...	1	1	2	13	4	24	28	41	21	45	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	31	...	1	...	...	...	7	5	2	1	4	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2593	142	303	403	462	432	792	28	12	11	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Rubella	43	3	4	3	2	5	17	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Chicken-pox	424	14	38	28	49	66	208	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	312	50	38	43	59	37	78	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4023	238	395	488	591	562	1206	89	62	79	103	76	99	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not compulsorily notifiable.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of notifications (143) again showed a decrease from the previous year (178). The disease continued to be very mild in character.

Diphtheria has continued to diminish during the year and only seven notifications were received—the lowest on record. On investigation, only four of these were found to be suffering from Diphtheria; two were “carriers” and the remaining case was tonsillitis. None of the cases was fatal.

Type of infection.—Three of the four cases were infected with intermedium strain, and the fourth case was a “gravis.” One carrier was an intermedium and the other a mitis.

Diphtheria in the inoculated.—Three of the four cases of Diphtheria had been immunised. In two instances the attack was of moderate severity and in the third case it was described as very mild.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.—During the year clinics were held at the Central Office, at Child Welfare Centres, at all Nurseries and Nursery Schools, and at various Primary, Secondary and Grammar Schools.

Number of sessions	324
First attendance of cases	2,392
Total number of attendances	11,491
Average attendance per session	36

The number of children under 5 years of age completing a full primary course of injections was 1,570. Number of children aged 5 to 14 years who completed a full primary course was 809. In addition, 5,726 children received single reinforcing doses to boost their immunity.

Only nine school children failed to complete a full course of injections. Of these, four left the district or could not be traced, and the parents of the other five refused further injections. Of the babies, there were 73 who did not complete a full course of injections, despite visits from the Health Visitor.

Arrangements made between the Borough and Shardlow Rural District regarding inter-immunisation were successfully continued during the year.

Circular letters to the parents of all school children requesting consent for immunisation or re-immunisation were issued at intervals throughout the year, and again met with a fairly satisfactory response.

Propaganda for Diphtheria Immunisation was conducted throughout the year by the entire Health Department Staff, and a special Diphtheria film was shown, by arrangement with the management, at one of the local cinemas during one week in June.

At the end of the year the position with regard to the immunisation of Borough children under the Corporation scheme was :—

Age.	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Total under 5 years.	5-15 years.	Total under 15 years.
Number Immunised	... 11	953	1,122	1,621	1,565	5,272	15,085	20,357

Age.	Under 5 years.	5-15 years.	Total under 15 years.
Estimated Mid-year Population, 1947	12,190	18,620	30,810
Percentage Immunised	... .. 43.25	81.02	

These percentages are again below the true state of affairs, as a number of children are being immunised privately.

The effects of Diphtheria Immunisation in the town are now becoming obvious, and we can confidently look forward to the time when Diphtheria will be a disease of the past. Every effort will be made to make this time come as soon as possible.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases of Para-Typhoid B. (one of which was afterwards cancelled) and two cases of Typhoid were notified during the year. The two cases of Typhoid occurred in children, and were both members of the same household. The case of Para-Typhoid was also a child. All three cases subsequently recovered after treatment in the Isolation Hospital. In spite of most searching enquiries and investigation, the source of infection was not traced in any of the cases.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—10 notifications were confirmed, the ages ranging between 2 weeks and 33 years. There were two deaths, one being a 2 weeks old baby from Belper Urban District who was admitted to the Children's Hospital and died three hours after admission, and the other was a 3 months old baby, the diagnosis of which was only made after a post-mortem.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—During the year there were 22 cases notified, one of which was a service case. Thirteen of the cases proved to be abortive. The first notification was received at the beginning of September, and the cases occurred intermittently for the rest of the year. The age range of the cases was as follows :—under 2 years—2 ; 2-5 years—3 ; 6-15 years—8 ; 16-21 years—4 ; and over 21 years—5. It is significant to note that every case came from a separate home, and the enquiries regarding possible sources of infection proved negative.

Measles.—Derby, like the rest of the country, was affected by a fairly large epidemic. Of the 2,593 cases, nine were cancelled as not suffering from Measles. The peak of the epidemic was reached during the second quarter of the year, when half the cases occurred. After midsummer the outbreak waned, and during the last quarter less than 200 cases were notified. Two deaths occurred in children under 1 year of age.

Erysipelas.—Of the 30 cases notified, two were fatal. One was a male aged 66 years, who was a diabetic, and the other was an old lady aged 81 years.

Malaria.—No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery.—Three civilian cases and one service case were notified. Two of the civilian cases occurred in the Borough Mental Hospital, one of which was caused by a "Flexner" strain, and in the other case the organism was not typed. The third case was an inmate of the local institution and had recently arrived from outside the Borough. The infecting organism in this case was not isolated.

The service case was a man who had just returned from India and was infected with "Shiga" strain.

Whooping Cough.—Was less prevalent than during the preceding year. There were 312 notifications, with one death, a child aged 6 months, who developed Broncho-pneumonia.

Because of its doubtful value, Whooping Cough immunisation was not done on a large scale during the year.

Gastro-Enteritis.—The number of deaths in babies under 1 year of age during the year was 42. It is interesting to note from the following figures that deaths occurred throughout the year.

January	...	1	July	...	...	4
February	...	6	August	...	...	—
March	...	12	September	...	...	2
April	...	1	October	...	...	6
May	...	—	November	...	...	4
June	...	4	December	...	...	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified 19

Twelve of the cases were males and seven females.

Notified.	Cases.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Boro' Hospitals.				
19	*5	†14	19	—	—	—

†—In-patients of Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (1) : Nightingale Nursing Home (13)

*—Includes one case attending D.R.I. as out-patient.

The number of cases notified was seven more than in 1946.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL—IN-PATIENT DAYS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
1943	14,527	9,643	13,719
1944	9,719	5,470	12,647
1945	4,587	5,157	13,065
1946	2,547	3,826	6,966
1947	1,563	1,041	9,979

The 1947 figures do not again entirely represent a diminution in infectious disease, as, owing to shortage of nursing staff, fewer patients were admitted to hospital than might otherwise have been the case.

During the year the average stay in Hospital for Scarlet Fever patients was 22.0 days ; for Diphtheria patients 57.8 days ; and for others 17.9 days.

CANCER.

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease show an increase in number as compared with 1946, *viz.*, 250 (231).

The Table shows the deaths by age distribution :—

<i>Age ...</i>	25—34 years.		35—44 years.		45—54 years.		55—64 years.		65—74 years.		75 years & upwards.		All Ages.		
<i>Site.</i>	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL
Buccal Cavity ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	5	—	13	—	13
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	2	—	2	—	19	19
Stomach & Duodenum ...	—	—	—	2	3	3	8	4	9	6	3	8	23	23	46
Breast ...	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	6	1	8	—	3	1	23	24
All Others ...	†3	*1	5	4	7	8	28	9	32	19	20	12	95	53	148
Totals ...	†4	*2	5	7	11	22	38	27	46	35	28	25	132	118	250

†—Includes 1 Male aged 3 years and

1 „ „ 21 „

*—Includes 1 Female aged 15 years.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

FORM V.D. (R). (1947)

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1947.

		Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed Conditions.		TOTAL.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	332	330	—	—	149	54	72	25	553	409	962
2	Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	10	8	—	—	2	4	—	—	12	12	24
3	Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from:—											
	Syphilis, primary ...	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	20
	,, secondary ...	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	56
	,, latent in 1st year of infection* ...	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
	,, all later stages ...	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	30
	,, congenital ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Soft Chancre ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Gonorrhœa—											
	1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	199	60	—	—	199	60	259
	later ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
	Non-Venereal conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	443	203	443	203	646
4	Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres, etc....	41	6	1	—	21	1	6	3	69	10	79
	TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	446	396	2	—	374	119	521	231	1343	746	2089
5	Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	82	73	2	—	156	56	456	201	696	330	1026
6(a)	Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
	Syphilis, primary ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	,, secondary ...	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	18
	,, latent in 1st year of infection* ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	,, all later stages ...	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	18
	,, congenital ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
	Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonorrhœa—											
	1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	1	6
	later ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6(b)	Number of cases under treatment or observation which died:—											
	From the disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	From other causes ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
7	Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure...	14	20	—	—	45	8	—	—	59	28	87

FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed Conditions.		TOTAL		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	55	21	—	—	18	3	6	3	79	27	106
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	272	260	—	—	150	51	59	27	481	338	819
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	446	396	2	—	374	119	521	231	1343	746	2089
10 Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis INCLUDED IN ITEM 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth :—											
Syphilis, primary ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,, secondary ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
,, latent in 1st year of infection* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, all later stages ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
,, congenital ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11 Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers ...	2794	3288	3	—	1503	477	1645	607	5945	4372	10317
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	449	354	14	—	574	124	831	54	1868	532	2400
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	3243	3642	17	—	2077	601	2476	661	7813	4904	12717
12 In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	2	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	10	13
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given ...	28	159	—	—	—	—	8	—	36	159	195
13 Number of cases treated with penicillin ...	83	69	—	—	227	70	22	1	332	140	472

FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

			Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals.	
14	Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
			Microscopical		Cultural		Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid		Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease	
			for Syphilis	for Gonorrhœa	for Gonorrhœa	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhœa					
15	Pathological Work:—											
(a)	Number of Specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	...	110	1,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	
(b)	Number of Specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre for examination to an approved laboratory ...	...	—	—	1	2,874	261		30		—	

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Derby Borough.	Derby County.	Staffs. County	Leicester County.	Burton-on-Trent.	Notts. County	Notts. Borough	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3:—								
Syphilis	48	48	7	8	3	—	1	115
Soft Chancre	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa	149	101	3	3	—	2	4	262
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed conditions ...	318	288	11	16	8	3	2	646
TOTAL	516	437	21	27	11	5	7	1024
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	6816	5079	309	271	160	48	34	12717

*“Syphilis latent in first year of infection,” applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of syphilis but discovered (by blood test, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

27th January, 1948.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

V—TUBERCULOSIS.

One of the most significant features of a satisfactory year's work at the Chest Centre has been the willingness of contacts of notified cases to accept examination. Attendances for this purpose, in 1947, numbered 406, this being the highest figure yet recorded for "contact" examinations, comparing with 198 contacts examined in 1944, and 243 in 1939.

Also noticeable is the greater readiness of general practitioners in the town to refer doubtful chest cases to the Chest Centre for investigation. It is interesting to compare the 730 such cases seen at the Chest Centre in 1947 with the corresponding figures for 1944 and 1939, which were 567 and 231 respectively.

With improved facilities now existing for consultation and diagnosis, it was possible to refer a number of doubtful chest cases, who had been found to be non-tuberculous, to the Thoracic Surgeon for further investigation. When final diagnosis was established and operative treatment decided upon, arrangements were later made for these cases to be sent to the Leicester Chest Unit.

The growing number of doubtful, though non-tuberculous, chest conditions referred to the Clinic by General Practitioners suggests that the time has now arrived when the Chest Centre is, in fact, a centre for the investigation for diseases of the chest and not merely a dispensary for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

During 1947, it was decided to place twelve beds in the Derby Borough Sanatorium at the disposal of the Tuberculosis Officer, who became responsible for the treatment of the patients occupying them.

This, and the continued expansion of work at the Chest Centre, made it imperative that an assistant should be appointed, and, in September, 1947, an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer commenced duties at the Chest Centre.

Notifications.—

	1947.	<i>Compared with</i> 1946.
Respiratory Tuberculosis	203	122
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	31	26
	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 148
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths.—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	55	55
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	12	8
	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 63
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the 55 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 33 (60%) occurred within two years of notification, this number including nine instances where death occurred before notification.

50% of the deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis (six, of the total twelve) were not notified before death.

REGISTER OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	RESPIRATORY.			NON-RESPIRATORY.			TOTAL CASES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at 31/12/47 on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health	353	237	590	58	55	113	703
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
2. Recovery from the disease ...	10	6	16	4	2	6	22
3. Death (all causes)	44	20	64	6	5	11	75
4. Otherwise	8	11	19	7	7	14	33

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

Age Periods.	New Cases.*				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1—5 „ ...	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	—
5—10 „ ...	7	6	4	3	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	1
15—20 „ ...	11	17	—	2	2	2	1	—
20—25 „ ...	13	18	1	—	1	4	—	—
25—35 „ ...	22	17	3	1	6	4	3	—
35—45 „ ...	16	5	3	1	4	2	1	2
45—55 „ ...	17	2	1	3	6	—	1	2
55—65 „ ...	21	3	2	—	16	—	—	—
65 and upwards	3	1	—	1	4	2	—	—
Totals ...	113	75	16	14	40	15	7	5

*New Cases.—Cases transferred to Derby during 1947 from other areas are not included.

CHEST CENTRE.

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	554
Total clinical attendances	...	...	...	...	5,730
Number of new patients examined	...	...	...	...	1,357
Number of "contacts" examined	...	...	...	...	406
Number of "contact" re-examinations	...	...	...	...	289

Twenty-six of the contacts examined were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year 321 school children (observation cases and contacts) were examined at the Chest Centre. Of the 30 found to be tuberculous, 17 were suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and 13 from other forms of tuberculosis.

BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

Number of patients admitted	...	...	...	...	137
.. .. discharged	...	...	...	...	120
.. .. died	...	...	...	...	21

The average period in Sanatorium of the patients discharged was 160.4 days, and for the patients who died 132.8 days.

ACTIVE TREATMENT AT CHEST CENTRE.**Artificial Pneumothorax.**

46 patients were given 958 refills.

Pneumoperitoneum.

56 patients were given 1,011 refills.

X-RAY WORK.

The services of the Radiographer are shared with the Borough Sanatorium. Figures for the Chest Centre are as follows :—

						<i>Screenings.</i>	<i>Films taken.</i>
1944	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	1,385
1945	...	...	...	...	...	1,866	1,400
1946	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	2,066
1947	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	2,395

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES.

Tuberculous orthopaedic cases are under the care of the Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. G. Pulvertaft, who sees them, as required, at the Out-Patient Departments of various local hospitals, and arranges hospital treatment when necessary.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Special arrangements are made to provide dental treatment for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and during the year ten patients were referred to the Dental Officer, Mr. A. Stafford, for advice and treatment.

HEALTH VISITING.

1,568 visits were made to patients' homes by the Health Visitors.

TUBERCULOSIS MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.

The following particulars relate to Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowances made in accordance with Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T, and under local schemes supplementary to the statutory allowances.

On 5th July, 1948, responsibility for financial assistance to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis will be taken over by the National Assistance Board.

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Number of Patients Drawing Allowances on 1/1/47.</i>	<i>Number of Applications During 1947.</i>	<i>Accepted.</i>	<i>Rejected.</i>	<i>Number of Allowances Terminated During 1947.</i>	<i>Number of Patients Drawing Allowances on 31/12/47.</i>
Memo. 266T.	57	61	54	7	55	56
Public Health Minutes	59	9	8	1	26	41
Social Welfare	14	3	3	—	3	14
" " " " " " " (Non-Pulmonary)	7	6	6	—	7	6
Totals	137	79	71	8	91	117

COST OF MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES DURING 1947.

	<i>Maintenance Allowances.</i>	<i>Discretionary Allowances and Special Payments.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Memo. 266/T	4,864 17 11	239 17 8	5,104 15 7
Public Health Minutes	4,773 6 6	281 19 9	5,055 6 3
Social Welfare (incl. Non-respiratory).	2,318 2 7	79 1 10	2,397 4 5
	<hr/> £11,956 7 0 <hr/>	<hr/> £600 19 3 <hr/>	<hr/> £12,557 6 3 <hr/>

REHABILITATION.

During 1947, 44 patients who had been receiving allowances were returned to employment, either full-time or half-time, and 1 patient in receipt of a disability pension from the Ministry of Pensions also resumed work.

Of the total of 45 who became fit for work,
 43 went straight to full-time employment ;
 2 were able to start part-time work.

One patient was placed following training under a Ministry of Labour scheme.

23 of these patients were registered under the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944.

AFTER-CARE.

1,505 interviews were made by the Almoner during the year, and assistance given ranged from advice in minor problems to the provision of free milk, clothing, bedding, etc., and the loan of beds.

The cost of assistance given was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Free Milk to 53 patients	395	11	11
Bedding, Clothing, Towels, etc.	84	7	9
Other Assistance	4	12	1

HOUSING.

Eleven recommendations for priority re-housing were made to the Housing Committee, in cases where proper isolation for an infectious patient was not possible, and, by the end of the year, eight families had been satisfactorily re-housed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was necessary under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

H. G. GRACE, M.B., Ch.B.,
 Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

VI—HOSPITALS.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Remaining under treat- ment, 31/12/46	8	6	2	3	8	27
Admitted during 1947	71	18	207	18	331	645
Discharged during 1947....	67	21	205	20	307	620
Died during 1947	—	1	3	1	13	18
Remaining under treat- ment, 31/12/47	12	2	1	—	19	34

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

<i>Other Cases.</i>	<i>Remaining in Hosp. 31/12/46</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Remain- ing 31/12/47</i>
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	12	12	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	75	62	2	11
Erysipelas ...	—	11	8	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	4	4	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	9	8	1	—
Dysentery ...	—	1	1	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever ...	—	2	2	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	2	2	—	—
Rubella ...	1	31	31	—	1
Chicken Pox ...	1	15	15	—	1
Observation ...	—	3	3	—	—
„ Scarlet Fever ...	—	6	6	—	—
„ Measles ...	—	1	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina ...	—	1	1	—	—
Tonsillitis ...	—	22	22	—	—
Pharyngitis ...	—	2	2	—	—
Laryngitis ...	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis...	—	4	4	—	—
T.B. Meningitis ...	—	4	2	2	—
Polio-Encephalitis...	—	4	1	3	—
Non-membraneous Croup	1	—	1	—	—
Streptococcal Carriers ...	—	4	3	1	—
Impetigo and Scabies ...	—	2	2	—	—
Mumps ...	—	7	7	—	—
Influenza ...	—	4	4	—	—
Quinsy and Otterrhoea ...	—	1	1	—	—
Dermatitis ...	—	2	2	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	2	2	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	13	9	2	2
Otitis Media ...	—	1	1	—	—
Virus Infection of C.N.S....	—	4	4	—	—
Measles Contact ...	—	1	1	—	—
Typhoid Contact ...	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier ...	1	2	3	—	—
† Various ...	3	77	78	1	1
	8	331	307	13	19

† See detailed Analysis—overleaf.

					1947.
Post Mortem Examinations	...	...	...	...	8

Operations.

Appendicectomy	...	...	...	...	2
Mastoidectomy	...	...	...	...	1
Removal of Tonsils	...	...	...	...	1
Ligation of Femoral Veins	...	...	...	...	1
Hysterotomy	...	...	...	...	1
Tracheotomy	...	...	...	...	1
D & C of Uterus	...	...	...	...	1

MATERNITY.

Owing to an outbreak of Gastro-Enteritis, the City Hospital transferred their Maternity cases to two unoccupied wards in this hospital, from 3/3/47—16/4/47. During this period 219 Maternity cases were admitted, and there were 192 births.

Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1947.

	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1947	12,583	34.47	2,925	4	9	4	7.79
1946	13,339	36.54	2,199	7	6	3	3.57

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1947.

	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1947	24,625	67.44	4,809	6	10	3	10.87
1946	25,115	68.80	3,920	12	6	3	1.47

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

DETAILED ANALYSIS.

DISEASE.	TOTAL REMAINING IN HOSPITAL 31/12/46	CIVILIANS—BOROUGH.				
		R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/46	ADM.	DISCH.	DEAD	R'M'G IN HOSP. 21/12/47
Scarlet Fever	8	8	66	62	—	12
Diphtheria	6	1	5	5	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	7	6	—	1
Acute An. Poliomyelitis	—	—	16	14	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	11	8	1	2
Pneumonia	—	—	7	6	1	—
Para Typhoid Fever	—	—	2	2	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	2	2	—	—
Measles	2	2	194	192	3	1
Whooping Cough	3	2	18	19	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	4	4	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	1	—	—
Chicken Pox	1	1	11	11	—	1
Rubella	1	1	6	6	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—	1	1	—	—
T.B. Meningitis	—	—	2	1	1	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Furunculosis	1	1	—	1	—	—
Non-membraneous Croup	1	1	—	1	—	—
*Rheumatism	1	1	—	1	—	—
*Erythema Multiforma	1	—	2	2	—	—
Streptococcal Carriers	—	—	2	1	1	—
*Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	3	3	—	—
Pharyngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo and Scabies	—	—	1	1	—	—
Tonsillitis	—	—	15	15	—	—
Influenza	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Rheumatic Fever	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Pleural Effusion	—	—	1	1	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Cellulitis	—	—	2	2	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	12	8	2	2
Measles Contact	—	—	1	1	—	—
Observation	—	—	2	2	—	—
„ Scarlet Fever	—	—	4	4	—	—
„ Measles	—	—	1	1	—	—
Typhoid Contact	—	—	1	1	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinsy and Otorrhoea... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dermatitis	—	—	1	1	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Cervical Adenitis	—	—	1	1	—	—
Virus Infection of C.N.S.	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Enteritis	—	—	3	3	—	—
*Pleurisy	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Suppurative Meningitis	—	—	1	—	1	—
*Bronchitis	—	—	4	4	—	—
*Urticarial Rash	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier	1	1	1	2	—	—
*Various	—	—	32	32	—	—
TOTAL ALL DISEASES	27	19	452	437	11	23

CIVILIANS—BOROUGH.

* Included in "Various"—overleaf.

CIVILIANS—NON-BOROUGH.					SERVICE.					TOTAL REMAINING IN HOSPITAL. 31/12/47
R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/46	ADM.	DIS.	DEAD	R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/47	R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/46	ADM.	DIS.	DEAD	R'M'G IN HOSP. 31/12/47	
—	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	12
4	13	15	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
1	2	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1
—	57	46	2	9	—	2	2	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	4	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	13	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	110	97	7	11	3	83	86	—	—	34
CIVILIANS—NON-BOROUGH.					SERVICE.					

BOROUGH SANATORIUM, 1947.

Admitted (Derby 108, Burton 24, Derbyshire County Council 4)	....	....	....	....	....	....	136
Died	....	....	....	....	....	....	20

The following procedures were carried out :—

Artificial Pneumotharax —Inductions		....	....	37
—Refills		....	....	1,020
Pneumoperitoneum —Inductions		....	....	18
—Refills		....	....	420
Thoracoscopy	....	....	....	35
Phrenic Crush	....	....	....	44
Bronchoscopy	....	....	....	23
Monaldi Drainage	....	....	....	1
Rib Resection	....	....	....	4
Pleural Aspirations	....	....	....	73
Air Replacement	....	....	....	2
Paracentesis Abdominis	....	....	....	4
Blood Transfusions	....	....	....	2
Caesarian Section	....	....	....	1
Re-Section of Compound Palmer Ganglion	....	....	....	1
Blood Sedimentation Tests	....	....	....	459
X-Ray Dept. —Films		....	....	1,041
Screenings		....	....	136
Pleurograms		....	....	10
Bronchograms		....	....	3

Three patients were transferred for Thoracoplasty and one for Pneumonectomy.

Nurses' Examinations.

1947.

Passed Final State Examination	....	....	7
Passed Preliminary State Examination	....	....	8

CITY HOSPITAL.

A General Hospital maintained under the Local Government or Public Health Acts.

1947 was a busy year for the Hospital. The admissions totalled 5,755 (including 1,286 births). Service cases decreased from 1,152 in 1946 to 418 in 1947. A corresponding increase took place in the civilian figures. There is a combined waiting list with the voluntary hospitals, and there is a combined effort to deal with it.

Work in the Maternity Department became extremely congested owing to excessive numbers of cases, who could make no alternative arrangements. Some cases of gastro-enteritis occurred, and the wards were closed, and the work temporarily carried on in a vacant block of the Isolation Hospital. Upon reopening, the hospital cases were reduced by the appointment of additional district midwives.

Increased expansion and specialisation of consultant services for the town as a whole have taken place by means of additional appointments.

Additional accommodation is required at the Hospital, the most urgent items being an ante-natal clinic, a canteen, and additional residential quarters for nurses.

Statistics for Year ending 31 12 '47.

Staffing.—Whole-time.

Medical. Medical Superintendent.
Deputy Medical Superintendent.
Five Medical Officers.

Part-time.

Visiting Staff : 32.

Nursing. (a) Trained Nurses 47 (including Matron, Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor).
(b) Student Nurses 78 : Midwifery Pupils 23.
(c) Sub-probationers (non-resident) 4.

Other. (a) Clerical : 1 Chief Clerk ; 6 Others.
(b) 1 Dispenser ; 3 Physiotherapists ;
3 Pathological Technicians.
(c) 27 Other Male Staff (Porters, etc.) ; Domestic Staff.

Statistics for Year ending 31 12 47.

Total Number of—

Admissions (of these, 418 were Service patients, and 1,286 Births)	5,755
--	-------

(In addition, there were 219 Maternity Cases admitted to, and 192 Births at, **Borough Isolation Hospital**).

Maternity Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447
Ante-Natal Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,959
Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Treatments in Physiotherapy Dept.				...	...	...	8,232
Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,036
X-Ray Examinations		...	...	...	...	...	2,963
Pathological Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,681
Dental Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,882
Out-Patients (excluding Ante-Natal)				...	...	...	4,177
Out-Patients' Attendances (excluding Ante-Natal)						...	9,961

Operations. Total 2,036.

Abdominal	453	Wounds	13
E.N.T.	352	Caesarian Section	27
Rectal	69	Other Gynaecological and	
Bones and Joints	172	Maternity	563
Varicose Veins	39		
Genito-Urinary	126	Miscellaneous	222

Anaesthetics.

General	1,451	Intravenous	172
Spinal	68	Local	232

Many of the general anaesthetics were induced by a preliminary intravenous anaesthetic.

Maternity Department.

1,447 patients were admitted. (In addition, 219 patients were admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital, 7 being unbooked cases).

1,398 were booked cases.

49 were unbooked cases.

2 deaths occurred in the booked cases.

Dental Department.

Attendances	1,882	Extractions	1,363
Gas Anaesthetics	524	Fillings	265
Intravenous Anaesthetics	14	Dentures	25
Local Anaesthetics	27	Inspections	561

X-Ray Department. No. of Examinations 2,963.

Bones and Joints	819	Genito-Urinary	125
Chests	1,248	Obstetrics	252
Gastro-Intestinal	217	Miscellaneous	232
		Biliary	70
No. of films taken	...	...	6,522
No. of screens taken	...	...	227

Physiotherapy Department. No. of Treatments 8,232.

Massage	1,002	Radiant Heat	2,499
Electrical	130	U.V.L.	336
Exercises	4,265		

Occupational Therapy.

No. of Treatments	... 1,100	No. of Attendances	... 240
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Pathological Department. Total 21,681.**BLOOD.**

Counts	2,750
Haemoglobins	1,045
Groupings	367
Malaria Films	39
Bone Marrow	9
Mean Corpuscular Vol.	2
Mean Corpuscular Hls.	2
Bleeding Times	8
Coagulation Times	8
Prothrombin Times	29
Sedimentation Rates	802
Icteric Index	8
Van den Bergh Reaction	17
Sugar Estimation	548
Urea Estimation	475
Uric Acid Estimation	2
Protein Estimation	82
Cholesterol Estimation	32
Phosphatase Estimation	34
Thiocyanate Estimation	27
Chloride Estimation	17
Calcium Estimation	4
Sodium Estimation	2
Thymol Turbidity	4
Serum Colloidal Gold	2
Takata Ara	4
Widal Reactions	21
Cultures	45
Paul Bunnell	13

URINE.

General Examination	1,693
Urea Conc. Tests	21
Urea Clearance Tests	22
Cultures	14
Bence Jones Protein	4
Hippuric Acid Excretion	5
Diastatic Index	2
Chloride Estimation	8
Sugar Differentiation	2
Miscellaneous	8
A.N.C. Albunnen & Sugar	8,896

FLUIDS.

Cerebro-spinal	182
Pleural	57
Ascitic, etc.	38
Breast Milk	3

SWABS.

Throat	796
Nose	193
Vaginal	412
Cervical	17
Urethral	21
Mouth	21
Eye	76
Ear	38

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fractional Test Meals	99
Pus	494
Sputum	856
Faeces	819
Penicillin Sensitivities	19
Penicillin Contents	11
Cough Cultures	2
Faeces for Tapeworm Heads	8
Vaccine Preparation	1
Bacteriological Agghutinations	18

MICROSCOPICAL SECTIONS ... 427

The Hospital is a recognised Training School for State Registration and for Part I of the Central Midwives Board Certificate, and also for the training of Midwives in Gas and Air Analgesia.

Eight Nurses passed the Final State Examination; 12 Nurses passed the Preliminary State Examination; 26 Nurses passed C.M.B. Examination; 47 Nurses passed Gas and Air Analgesia Examination.

VII—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

I have much pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1947.

In my previous reports I have stressed the importance of the work carried out by this section of the Health Department, work that has played such an important part in the health of the town, but I wonder if this is realised by the public at large—I have grave doubts.

Much has been done in the various sections of our work, as the details given in my report prove, but I feel that there is much that we, as a department, would like to do, such as :—

- (a) Provide a modern and up-to-date abattoir ;
- (b) Clear large areas of insanitary dwellings ;
- (c) Inspect all offices, many of which are totally unsuitable as work-places ;

but, owing to the conditions prevailing due to six years of war, we reluctantly have to wait for better times.

Housing conditions have in no way improved since my last report, and I do feel that the present method of letting houses is wrong, and it is to be hoped that some way will be found of giving relief to the many seriously overcrowded houses, which is ruining the health of the future generation.

During the year there has been an improvement in the quality of food sampled under the Food and Drugs Act, and it would now appear that the time has gone for putting on the market inferior and worthless food wrapped up in well coloured paper and given some fancy name.

WATER SUPPLY.

MR. I. G. EDWARDS, Water Engineer, reports as follows :—

Water supplied to the Area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Occasional examination is made of the raw water. As all water going into the supply is treated, analyses of water are made after treatment. A total of 186 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis. The latest results are appended. In addition, a further 193 samples were taken from piped supplies at various points in the area.

Only that proportion of supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Water Act of 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent undertakings.

All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.

[copy.]

Nos. 2035/2036/4.

COUNTY OFFICES,

ST. MARY'S GATE,

DERBY.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

17th December, 1947.

SAMPLE OF WATER LABELLED:—No. 1—Town Supply, High Service.

No. 2—Town Supply, Low Service.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS.

Date of receipt:—2nd December, 1947.

	No. 1	No. 2
Appearance in 2 ft. tube	Clear.	Slightly green.
pH value	7.65	7.75
	Parts per 100,000*	Parts per 100,000*
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	13.1	12.8
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0045	0.0063
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0040	0.0034
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0.0000	Faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.025	0.025
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	1.5	1.45
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F. ...	0.059	0.063
Temporary	3.8	3.2
Hardness Permanent	4.2	4.2
Total	8.0	7.4
Oxygen in Solution	—	—
Oxygen absorbed in five days	—	—
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	—	—
Metals	Iron less than 0.008	Iron less than 0.011
Free Chlorine	0.29	0.44 part per million

In appearance these samples were clear and of a slight greenish colour.

The analytical results show the presence of small amounts of free and saline ammonia. This is not necessarily indicative of pollution and may be discounted by satisfactory bacteriological results.

It is clear from the analytical figures that these waters consist almost entirely of the Derwent Valley supply.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,

Borough Analyst.

*—To convert parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, multiply by 0.7.

[COPY.]

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT ON WATER SAMPLE.

Date of Sampling :—17th December, 1947.

	<i>Sample No. 1 Low Service.</i>	<i>Sample No. 2 High Service.</i>
PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNT.		
Probable number of coliform bacilli present per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil
DIFFERENTIAL COLIFORM TEST.		
Probable number of faecal B. Coli ... per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil

Bacteriologically the sample of water is satisfactory for drinking purposes.

(Signed) J. L. G. IREDALE,
County Bacteriologist.

County Offices,
St. Mary's Gate,
Derby.

Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from Public Supply (Derby Water Area, which includes Borough and various Parishes outside)	2,988,686,000
Gallons per day per head of population	39.49
Percentage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley Supply	83%

Used during the year.

	<i>Gallons.</i>
Sewer Flushing	221,000
Street Watering	242,500
Steam Rolling	65,500

SEWERAGE.

The following information is supplied by MR. M. L. FRANCIS, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

On the question of sufficiency of arrangements for drainage, preliminary work is in hand for sewers at Sinfen and Nottingham Road, the former of which will have the effect of doing away with the existing Ejector Station, which is of insufficient capacity and to an extent out-dated, the latter will reduce flooding propensity in the Nottingham Road/Beaufort Street area.

Sewers cleaned out during the year.

The total length of sewers cleaned out represents 282 yards.
Total loads of silt—37.

Manholes cleaned out during the year	35
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New Sewers laid during the year.

Coleridge Street (Foul Sewer)	52 yards
Sewage Disposal Works, Spondon	405 „
Wood Road Housing Site (Foul Sewer)	1,037 „
„ „ „ „ (Surface Water Sewer)	1,787 „
Chaddesden Hall Estate (Foul Sewer)	2,299 „
„ „ „ „ (Surface Water Sewer)	4,076 „

Manholes Constructed during the year.

Coleridge Street (Foul Sewer)	2
Sewage Disposal Works, Spondon	5
Wood Road Housing Site (Foul Sewer)	26
Wood Road Housing Site (Surface Water Sewer)	30
Chaddesden Hall Estate Housing Site	110

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

MR. A. CONNOR, Director of Public Cleansing, reports as follows :—

Refuse Collection.

House and Trade refuse collected	37,078 tons.
Nightsoil	52 „
Trade refuse delivered direct by tradesmen	3,982 „
	<hr/> 41,112 „ <hr/>

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping—Alvaston Tip	31,280 tons.
—Other Tips	Nil.
Burned in the Destructors (Part year only)	9,832 „
	<hr/> 41,112 „ <hr/>

Extracted from Refuse and Sold.

Tins	283 tons.	Bones	5½ tons.
Iron	13 „	Broken Glass	39
Waste Paper	493 „	Cinders	31½ „
Rag	27 „	Milk Bottles	1½ „
Food Waste	1,522 „		
(concentrated)			

Moveable Ashbins Provided.

Housing Committee	1,131
Private Owners	1,148
	<hr/> 2,279 <hr/>
Number of Cats, Dogs, etc., disposed of	3,722

Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.

1. Collection of Refuse and Salvage :—						
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	...	17
Horse Drawn	...	...	...	...	...	—
2. Street Cleansing and Watering :—						
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mechanical Gully Emptiers	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Sweepers (Lacre)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Street Washing Machine	...	...	...	...	...	1

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Once again I can report that no serious pollution of the River Derwent or the Markeaton, Bramble, Calvary, Littleover, Walbrook or Cotton Brooks has been found. As they all pass through the industrial parts of the town, this indicates that this Department is getting co-operation of the managements of the industries in keeping the brook courses clean.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Number of observations	...	...	84
Number of inspections and visits			136

As a whole this town does not suffer from smoke nuisance, but there are two firms which do emit quantities of grit from pulverised fuel: the necessary action has been taken and it is hoped that improvements will be made.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year we have been unable to make any further progress with the substitution of water closets for the 19 trough closets and 30 pail closets within the Borough. I hope the long-looked-for day is not far distant when the whole of these offensive and insanitary conveniences will be abolished.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.**Informal Action.**

During the year, 3,088 Preliminary Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Act and under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Legal Action.

During the year, 1,537 Statutory Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Act or Local Acts, and 2 under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Visits and Remedies.

During the year, 21,683 visits under the Public Health Act or Local Acts, and 63 under the Housing Acts, were made.

Nuisances abated under the Public Health Act or Local Acts—4,598.

WORK DONE UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS, OTHER THAN HOUSING ACTS.

Defects Remedied.

Accumulations	....	(Offensive) removed	....	....	....	15
Animals	....	Nuisances abated	....	....	....	3
Dustbins	....	Provided	....	....	....	1,499
Drains	....	Cleansed	....	....	....	678
		Reconstructed	....	....	....	58
		Provided	....	....	....	63
		Ventilation shafts fixed	....	....	....	6
		Manholes provided	....	....	....	47
Water Closets	....	Additional provided	....	....	....	21
		Fittings repaired	....	....	....	509
		Rebuilt	....	....	....	9
		Cleansed	....	....	....	42
Soil-pipes	....	Cleansed	....	....	....	1
		Repaired	....	....	....	6
Sinks	....	Provided	....	....	....	46
		Renewed	....	....	....	4
		Refixed	....	....	....	2
Waste-pipes	....	Repaired	....	....	....	38
		Cleansed	....	....	....	10
Spoutings	....	Cleansed	....	....	....	48
		Repaired	....	....	....	186
		Renewed	....	....	....	97
		Disconnected from drain	....	....	....	2
		Soft water cisterns filled in	....	....	....	1
Houses	....	Cellars cleansed	....	....	....	17
		Damp-coursed and made dry	....	....	....	8
		Paving repaired	....	....	....	20
		Roofs repaired	....	....	....	413
		Floors repaired	....	....	....	54
		Walls repaired	....	....	....	41
		Stairs repaired	....	....	....	7
		Windows repaired	....	....	....	184
		Firegrates repaired	....	....	....	55
		Plaster repaired	....	....	....	174
Water	....	Provided	....	....	....	11
		Pipes, etc., repaired	....	....	....	2
		Town water taken into house	....	....	....	39
Other nuisances or defects remedied	....		....	....	....	182

Inspectors' visits—21,683.

Notices served—3,088.

MILK.

During the past year I am satisfied that the milk industry of this town has been conducted on a high level, but I should like to see it even higher, and this can only be attained by all milk (other than Tuberculin Tested (Certified) being pasteurised and delivered in sealed bottles. I think the day has gone by when this most vital food can be delivered in open cans and therefore exposed to dust and dirt. When I wrote my 1946 report, there appeared to be every hope that the Government would introduce legislation that only Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Certified or Accredited milk be sold, but this has not materialised.

Below is a table of samples taken during the year.

				<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Passed both.</i>	<i>Failed both.</i>
PASTEURISED MILK.								
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	90	88	2	88	Nil
Methylenè Blue Test	...	...	...	90	60	2		
In 28 cases Methylene Blue Test could not be carried out owing to temperature exceeding 65° F.								

ACCREDITED MILK.

Methylene Blue Test	13	7	6	5	2
Coliform Test	13	11	2		

OTHER MILK.

Coliform Test	...	...	...	12	6	6
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	18	7	11

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	41
„ „ samples containing T.B.	...	...	...	1
„ „ infected animals	...	...	...	1

116 samples were taken for adulteration, and the average composition was found to be :—

Non-fatty solids	...	...	...	...	8.66 per cent.
Fat	...	...	...	...	3.55 „ „

12 samples were classed as adulterated; this, I think, shows that a very satisfactory standard of milk is being supplied in the Borough.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

No work has been carried out by this Department under the above-mentioned Act, with the exception of a few general repairs, particulars of which are as follows :—

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	37
(This includes 25 houses which were inspected under Section 11 with a view to demolition; three of the tenants of these houses have been re-housed).					

Number of houses made fit after formal notices :—

(1) By owners	...	...	...	...	11
(2) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	1

The report as contributed by the Estates and Building Director on Houses erected during the year 1947, January—December, is as follows :—

Number of New Houses erected during the Year 1947.

(a) Total including numbers given separately (b) :—

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	336
2. By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	—
3. By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	27

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	336
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925...	—				
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925...	336				
(c) For other purposes	...	...	...	...	—
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	—

Houses Allocated during the Year for the following purposes.

Shum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Town Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	—

ERADICATION OF VERMIN (BED BUGS, BEETLES, FLEAS, ANTS, SILVER-FISH, ETC.).

On surveying the work during the past year, I am able to report that real progress has been made. Of all the rooms that have been dealt with by spraying with D.D.T. solution or a D.D.T. powder, we have had only on one occasion to pay a return visit. This not only shows the efficiency of the material used, but also the high standard and thoroughness with which the work was carried out under the supervision of the Inspector in charge of this most objectionable work.

During the year your Committee agreed to carry out disinfestations of private dwellings free of cost ; this, I feel, will be a great help in dealing with these most dangerous and objectionable pests.

Number of houses disinfested	42
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Number of complaints received and dealt with	79
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In addition to the above, 10 Council Houses were found infested and were cleansed by the Local Authority.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.

Any words of mine are unnecessary to emphasise the importance of meat and food inspection and the vital part this Department plays in this work, which not only affects this Borough, but also a large area outside. The following figures fully amplify this statement.

I again wish to mention the urgency for a modern abattoir to replace the existing unsatisfactory and insanitary premises owned by this Authority.

Number of animals slaughtered :—Cattle 13,827, sheep 35,535, pigs 2,640, calves 12,564.

These figures include casualties, 739.

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	101	643	71	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3755	6	1711	29
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	115	2	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3581	12	—	181

Weights of Unsound Food Condemned.

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat (inc. Offal) ...	165	6	1	13	Fish ...	2	12	2	25
Imported Meat (inc. Offal) ...	1	8	—	5	Vegetables ...	—	18	0	23
Sausages ...	—	—	3	1	Dried Fruit ...	12	5	0	20
Shellfish ...	1	10	2	22	Fish Paste ...	—	—	2	6
Fruit ...	2	—	—	—	Cooking Fat ...	—	—	1	19
Cereals ...	7	1	1	13	Cheese ...	—	—	1	23
Cooked Meat ...	—	—	3	3	Macaroni ...	—	1	2	26
Sugar ...	—	1	—	14	Dried Eggs ...	—	—	—	17
Confectionery ...	—	8	—	3	Bread ...	6	17	2	26
Biscuits ...	—	—	3	4	Flour ...	—	1	1	12
Yeast ...	—	7	1	—	Tea ...	—	—	2	8
Poultry ...	—	1	1	19	Coffee ...	—	—	1	21
Cake Mixture ...	—	—	1	5	Preserves ...	—	—	1	1
Soup Powder ...	—	—	1	21	Semolina ...	—	1	1	—
Dried Peas and Beans	1	14	2	16	Maltose Syrup ...	—	—	2	4
Bacon ...	—	2	1	7	Nuts ...	3	18	0	6
Butter & Margarine	—	—	1	21	Miscellaneous Items	—	1	—	27
Fruit Pies ...	...	...	94 pies.		Canned Food ...	...	14,057 cans.		
Pickles ...	...	...	745 gallons.		Water Cress ...	...	40 Chips		
Beer ...	...	...	110 „		Eggs ...	...	14 Dozen		
Synthetic cream ...	...	...	5 „		Pyelets ...	...	29 „		

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The above Order necessitates the Local Authority carrying out the following duties :—Reporting to the Chief Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture any suspected animals, precautions respecting milk, and the enforcement of the notices requiring cleansing and disinfecting of premises on which there has been an infected animal. The arrangement for the slaughter of diseased animals and the payment of compensation are the concern of the Ministry.

Attached is a summary supplied by the Chief Divisional Inspector of the Ministry as to animals dealt with.

Total number of animals taken from premises within the Borough—Nil.

Tubercular Cattle in Market.

Total number of animals suspected in the Market	....	....	33
Summary :—			
Number in Milk	....	....	20
Number with Tuberculous emaciation	....	....	1
,, with Tuberculosis of the udder	....	....	1
,, with chronic cough, etc.	....	....	18
,, giving Tuberculous milk	....	....	—
,, sent back to farm	....	....	1
,, sent to knacker's yard	....	....	19
,, sent for slaughter	....	....	—
Number Not in Milk	....	....	13
Number with Tuberculous emaciation	....	....	2
,, Tuberculosis of the udder	....	....	1
,, with chronic cough, etc.	....	....	10
,, sent back to farm	....	....	—
,, sent to knacker's yard	....	....	12
,, sent for slaughter	....	....	1

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

During the year these premises have been regularly inspected and it has been found that a good standard of cleanliness is being maintained, even though some premises are not all that could be desired from a structural point of view. Even under present difficulties of shortage of materials and labour, alterations and improvements have been carried out.

Food preparing places on register at end of year	...	...	253
Defects found and remedied	...	...	80

ICE CREAM.

On 1st May, 1947, the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, were brought into force.

These regulations are far from being in the form desired, and certainly not easy to administer, but constitute a beginning, and as far as practicable will be carried out by this Department.

The most important conditions have, in my opinion, been omitted, as follows :—

- (a) Registration of personnel, stalls and barrows ;
- (b) Ice Cream to be sold in pre-packed unopened containers, except when served as part of a meal ;
- (c) The right of a Licensing Authority to be able to state the conditions on which a licence is granted.

During the year much time has been spent inspecting premises and giving help to manufacturers when installing new plant and adapting the premises, and I am satisfied that if the present friendly feeling between this Department and the trade continues there will be in Derby a trade of such standard as to be second to none in the country.

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of Ice Cream	35
Number of premises registered for sale only	131
Number of inspections and visits	698
Number of defects found and remedied	85

BAKEHOUSES.

Systematic inspection is made of all bakehouses and a careful watch is taken as to the general cleanliness not only of machinery, tables, floors, etc., but also of the personal cleanliness of the employees. Suitable and sufficient washing accommodation is now being provided, and it is hoped to complete this during the coming year.

Number of Bakehouses in occupation at end of year ...	42
Defects found and remedied during year	201
Visits paid	191

REPORT OF BOROUGH ANALYST.

The following is a summary of the Report of the Borough Analyst (Mr. R. W. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.I.C.) for the year 1947.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

1.—During the year 1947, 443 samples were submitted under the above Act, consisting of 376 Formal Samples and 67 Informal Samples. This number represents sampling at the rate of about 3.2 per 1,000 population.

2.—Of the samples submitted, 37 were classed as adulterated or below standard.

3.—The various articles are listed in the following table, and details are given of the number of samples found to be adulterated.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated or not up to standard.</i>	<i>Per cent. Adulterated.</i>
Almond Substitute	1		1	1	100.0
Alasil Tablets	1		1		
Aspirin Tablets	4	1	5		
Baking Powder	3		3	1	33.3
Barley Flour	1		1		
Barlova	1		1		
Becona	1		1		
Beer	3		3		
Bicarbonate of Soda	2		2		
Biscuits	2		2		
Borax	2		2		
Butter	3		3		
Camphorated Oil	3		3		
Castor Oil	3		3		
Cereal Pudding	1		1		
Cheese	3		3		
Cheese Spread	1		1		
Cocoa	3		3		
Coffee	5		5		
Coffee & Chicory	1		1		
Coffee & Chicory Extract ...	1	1	2		
Condensed Milk	4		4		
Cordials	1		1	1	100.0
Curry Powder	2		2		
Custard Powder	1		1		
Dried Fruits: Paste of Dates ...	1		1		
Prunes	1		1		
Peaches	1		1		
Dessert Sauce Powder	1		1		
Dehydrated Potato	1		1		
Dehydrated Whale Meat		1	1		
Dried Egg	1		1		
Egg Substitute	1		1	1	100.0
Epsom Salts	2		2		
Effervescent Drink	1		1		
Fish Browner	1		1	1	100.0
Dried Onion	1		1		

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formul.</i>	<i>Informul.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adul't'd or not up to standard.</i>	<i>Per cent. Adultera- ted.</i>
Fish Paste	2		2		
Flour	3		3		
Flour, Self Raising	6		6	1	16.7
Fruit Drinks	6		6	2	33.3
Fresh Cockles	1		1		
Gelatin	7		7	1	14.3
Gin	7		7		
Ginger, Ground	3		3		
Glycerine	2		2		
Hospital Lozenges		1	1		
Ice Cream		4	4		
Iodine, Tincture of	2		2		
Isinglass	1		1		
Indian Brandee		1	1		
Jam	8		8		
Jelly	6		6		
Jelly Making Compound... ..		1	1		
Lard Compound	3		3		
Lemon Cheese	2		2		
Lemonade Crystals	1		1		
Lemon Flavour	1		1		
Lime Flavour Compound	1		1		
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil...		1	1		
Margarine	3		3		
Marmalade	4		4		
Meat Paste	3		3		
Mashed Potato	1		1		
Malted Milk Tablets	1		1		
Malt Extract Tablets	1		1		
Macaroni	1		1		
Milks	118	48	166	12	7.2
Mincemeat	4		4		
Mineral Waters	1	1	2		
Mustard	1		1		
Mustard, Prepared	2		2		
Oatmeal	5		5		
Paraffin, Medicinal	2		2		
Pepper	3		3		
Pickles	3		3		
Polony	3		3		
Proflavine Lozenges	1		1		
Raspberry Flavour	1		1		
Ratafia Flavour	1		1		
Refined Oil	1		1	1	100.0
Rum	6		6		
Saccharin Tablets	4		4		
Sweetening Tablets	1		1		
Salt	3		3		
Sauce	3		3		
Sausages & Sausage Meat	24		24	14	58.3
Sausage Rusk	10	5	15		
Semolina	4		4		
Sugar	5		5		
Sweets	6		6	1	16.7
Soups, Tinned	3		3		
Tea	3		3		
Throat Tablets		1	1		
Vermicelli	1		1		
Vinegar, Malt	4	1	5		
Vinegar, Artificial... ..	1		1		
Vitamin Concentrates	7		7		
Whiskey	2		2		
Whiskey Flavour	1		1		
White Mustard	1		1		
TOTALS	376	67	443	37	8.4

4.—**Milk Samples.**—The following table gives details of those samples classed as adulterated.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>			<i>Observations.</i>
823	Formal	About 4 ⁰ / ₀	Added Water	...	Cautioned.
826	Formal	About 4 ⁰ / ₀	Added Water	...	Cautioned.
863	Informal	Trace of	Added Water	...	
934	Formal	Not less than 20 ⁰ / ₀	Added Water	... ..	Fine £15, Costs £11 11s. 0d.
935	Formal	About 15 ⁰ / ₀	Added Water	...	Fine £5, Costs £12 1s. 6d.
936	Formal	About 1 ⁰ / ₀	Added Water	...	No action.
938	Formal	About 1 ⁰ / ₀	Added Water	...	No action.
962	Informal	About 1 ⁰ / ₀	Added Water	...	No action.
963	Informal	4 ⁰ / ₀	Fat deficient	... ..	No action.
965	Informal	3 ⁰ / ₀	Fat deficient	... ..	No action.
970	Informal	3 ⁰ / ₀	Fat deficient	... ..	No action.
177	Formal	12 ⁰ / ₀	Fat deficient	... ..	Fine £20, Costs £16 16s. 0d.

The percentage adulteration in the milk samples (7.2 per cent.) is less than last year, when a figure of 19.3 per cent. was returned; the high figure on that occasion was, however, to some extent accounted for by the number of samples which had to be taken in several of the investigations.

Of the 12 samples classed as adulterated, eight contained added water and four were deficient in fat.

In addition to the samples classed as adulterated, 29 other samples showed deficiencies in non-fatty solids—nine of these being “Appeal-to-cow” samples. The freezing points of all 29 samples were within the normal range for genuine milk, and there was therefore no evidence of the presence of added water.

The average composition of Milks examined during the year was as follows:—

Non-fatty solids	...	...	...	...	8.66 per cent.
Fat	...	...	...	...	3.55 „ „
Total solids	...	...	...	...	12.21 „ „

5.—**Samples Other than Milk.**

(a) The following table gives details of samples other than milk which were classed as adulterated.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>		<i>Observations.</i>
804	Formal ...	Beef Sansages	...	Deficient of 52 ⁰ / ₀ of Meat	Vendor fined £5. Costs £7 7s.
805	Formal ...	Pork Sausage	...	Deficient of 5 ⁰ / ₀ of Meat...	Cautioned.
806	Formal ...	Beef Sausage	...	Deficient of 10 ⁰ / ₀ of Meat	Fine £3. Costs £7 7s.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Formal or Informal.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Nature of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
838	Formal ...	Refined Oil ...	Consisted of Refined Mineral Oil not suitable for use in food.	
847	Formal ...	Lime Flavour Cordial. .	57% deficient in Cane Sugar.	Fine £5. Costs £9 9s.
922	Formal ...	Lemon Squash ...	55% deficient in Cane Sugar.	Fine £3. Costs £5 5s.
972	Formal ...	Boiled Sweetfs ...	Excess Sulphur Dioxide Preservative.	Letter to manufacturers
977	Formal ...	Grape Fruit Squash	47% deficient in Cane Sugar.	Fine £2. Costs £3 3s.
996	Formal ...	Fish Browner ...	Misleading label.	
9	Formal ...	Pork Sausage ...	20% deficient in Meat ...	Cationed.
10	Formal ...	Pork Sausage ...	10% deficient in Meat ...	Cationed.
11	Formal ...	Beef Sausage Meat	30% deficient in Meat ...	Cationed.
27	Formal ...	Egg Substitute ...	28% deficient in Available Carbon Dioxide.	
98	Formal ...	Self Raising Flour	5% deficient in Available Carbon Dioxide.	
118	Formal ...	Beef Sausages ...	34% deficient in Meat ...	Fine £5. Costs £7 7s.
122	Formal ...	Beef Sausage Meat	10% deficient in Meat ...	Cationed.
123	Formal ...	Beef Sausage Meat	8% deficient in Meat ...	Cationed.
132	Formal ...	Baking Powder ...	21% deficient in Available Carbon Dioxide.	Old stock. No further action taken.
138	Formal ...	Almond Substitute	90% deficient in Oil ...	Case dismissed.
153	Formal ...	Beef Sausage Meat	28% deficient in Meat. Preservatives declared, but none present.	Case transferred by Defendant Company under Sect. 83 to the Manager. Manager fined £3. Costs £5 5s.
147	Formal ...	Pork Sausages ...	Preservatives declared, but none present.	Cationed.
160	Formal ...	Pork Sausages ...	10% deficient in Meat ...	Fine £10. Costs £7 7s.
162	Formal ...	Pork Sausage Meat	16% deficient in Meat ...	Fine £3. Costs £4 4s.
192	Formal ...	Gelatine ...	Excess Copper ...	Cationed.
218	Formal ...	Beef Sausage ...	16% deficient in Meat ...	Fine £2. Costs £8 8s.

(b) **Preservatives.**

One sample of Boiled Sweets contained an excess of Sulphur Dioxide Preservative; one sample of Beef Sausage Meat and one sample of Pork Sausages were stated to contain Preservative, but on analysis none was found to be present. All other samples examined for the presence of Preservatives complied with the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations.

(c) **Sausage and Sausage Meat.**

The Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order specifies a minimum meat content of 50 per cent. for Sausages and Sausage Meat, and a standard of 50 per cent. meat was therefore adopted for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act.

Owing to the smallness of the meat ration, there was in 1947 (and still is) a ready sale for Sausage and Sausage Meat, and as a result some manufacturers attempted to increase supplies by reducing the proportion of meat.

Of 24 samples examined, 14 were reported against, and proceedings were taken in respect of seven samples.

6.—**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.**

Twenty-five samples were examined under the above Act during the year.

Seven samples of Fertilisers and one sample of Feeding Stuff were reported against. Particulars are given below.

Compound Meal (Premier Dairy Meal) No. 5. This informal sample contained a slight excess of fibre (within the limits of variation allowed) but was 17 per cent. deficient in oil. A formal sample was taken later, and on analysis this proved to be genuine.

Sulphate of Ammonia No. 6. The statutory statement supplied with this sample was unsatisfactory in that there was no declaration of free acid.

Meat and Bone Meal No. 10. This informal sample contained 40 per cent. excess oil and was 13 per cent. deficient in albuminoids and 13 per cent. deficient in phosphoric acid.

Meat and Bone Meal No. 14. This formal sample followed No. 10. The sample contained 71 per cent. excess oil and was 24 per cent. deficient in phosphoric acid. There was also a deficiency in albuminoids. This did not exceed the limit of variation contained in the Regulations, but the total albuminoid content of the sample was less than the minimum (40 per cent.) specified for an article to which the description "Feeding Meat and Bone Meal" may be applied. The excess of oil and the deficiency in phosphoric acid were both greater than the limits of variation contained in the Regulations and were to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Meat and Bone Meal No. 15. This informal sample was 10 per cent. deficient in phosphoric acid and slightly deficient in oil. The deficiency in oil would not be to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Stewart's Special Organic Garden Fertiliser No. 19. The soluble phosphoric acid in this sample was less than the declared proportion, and the deficiency was in excess of the limit of variation specified in the Regulations. There was a corresponding excess of insoluble phosphoric acid, and the total phosphoric acid was satisfactory.

Basic Slag No. 21. The total phosphoric acid in this sample was considerably in excess of the declared proportion, probably due to a labelling error. The difference was much in excess of the limits of variation specified in the Regulations, but was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Ichthemic Guano No. 24. The soluble phosphoric acid in this sample was less than the declared proportion, and the insoluble phosphoric acid in excess of the declared proportion. These differences were in excess of the limits of variation specified in the Regulations. The total phosphoric acid was satisfactory.

7.—Milks for Phosphatase Test.

Up to and including the 11th November, 85 samples of Milk were submitted for examination by the Phosphatase test. Following this date, samples were submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory under the Public Health Laboratory Services Scheme.

Of these 85 samples, five were reported against. One sample reacted as having been insufficiently heat treated or as containing a small quantity of raw milk; three samples reacted as having been grossly under-treated or as containing an appreciable quantity of raw milk, and one sample was indistinguishable from raw milk.

8.—Miscellaneous.

Two samples of lagging for boilers and one sample of flooring material were examined for the Estates and Housing Committee.

One sample of urine was examined for Dr. Cooke of the City Hospital.

One sample of Milk taken from a retailer in the Borough was submitted for examination to ascertain whether it was raw or pasteurised. The sample was examined by the Phosphatase test and reacted as indistinguishable from raw milk.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON.

Borough Analyst.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following are the Tables of action and work done.

Inspections.—Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPIC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories with mechanical power	694	60	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	131	7	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	825	67	Nil

Defects Found.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			NUMBER OF PROSE- CUTIONS.
	FOUND.	REME- DIED.	RE- FERRED TO H.M. INSP.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	2	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors...	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insuffieient ...	18	15	...
	Unsuitable or defective ...	179	153	...
	Not separate for sexes ...	2	1	...
Other offences ... ..	—	—	...	...
(not including offences re- lating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total	203	173	...	...

Registered Factories.

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	649
„ without „ „	...	...	...	...	111
Bakehouses with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	34
„ without „ „	...	...	...	...	8
Total				...	802

REPORT OF THE MARKETS SUPERINTENDENT.

Rats and Mice Act, 1919. Infestation Order, 1943.

The control of the administration of the above Orders was transferred in September of this year from the Ministry of Food to that of the Ministry of Agriculture, but with the same permanent officials, Mr. M. Gracie still being the Director of Infestation.

This, therefore, determined the same policy to be adopted in the treatment of Infestation of Rats and Mice. Indications were given that some re-organisation would be advised in 1948, but this would be largely financial. It was observed, however, that Local Authorities would possibly be expected to come further under the control of the Ministry, the organisation entirely to be under the supervision of the Ministry.

The infestation of the Borough by Rats and Mice is not, generally speaking, any less than the previous year. Following upon destruction of the rodents in one district or premises, complaints have been made from other areas. This has occurred in industrial premises in the centre of the town, and more infestations in the residential districts on the Borough Boundary. The cause, I believe in the former case, to be the old drainage system still in operation in the oldest part of the town, and, in the latter, the influx of rodents from the Urban and Rural Districts outside the Borough. I realise the difficulties in the outlying districts, but I am of the opinion that more effective measures could be taken to suppress the vermin by the Authorities controlling these districts outside the town.

I hope more action will be taken under the new policy advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Infestation and Treatment.

Sewers.

Two treatments were again given, the first being in May, June and July, and the second commenced on the 1st December, but which it was not anticipated could be completed until the middle of February, 1948.

The first treatment, indicating the population to be as last year, as evidenced by the good takes of the pre-bait (sansage rusk), but the poison bait (Zinc Phosphide) had only partial takes, giving an estimated kill of 3,000, but in this case numerous bodies were picked up. The Ministry's Officers suggested all manholes be test-baited for the second time, but areas given "clear" previously still proved to be non-infested, the rats still being in the sewers of the older districts. The "takes" were, on the average, fairly good, as previously, and it was hoped that the poison (Arsenic) would keep the infestation down.

The Canal.

Some premises on the banks of the Canal, in the centre of the town, have necessitated service, as, for instance, the Stables occupied by the Derby Co-operative Society, at the corner of Derwent Street and Nottingham Road, were found to be rather heavily infested. After the first treatment, 48 bodies were picked up, the poison "takes" being good and gave an estimated kill of 150. Subsequent treatments cleared these premises; but these premises, as others where feeding stuffs are available, will be liable to further visitation owing to the state of the Canal, which is largely weeded up and stagnant. I look forward to the time when this Canal is closed and filled in.

Corporation Premises.

Extensive supervision and treatment has been made in relation to Council properties. Apart from treatment on complaints, systematic visits have been paid to the Cattle Market, etc., Schools, Hospitals, Institutions, Destructor, Refuse Tips, Spondon Sewage Works, Recreation Grounds and Corporation Housing Estates.

There were 625 visits during the year.

Private.

More complaints were received from Private Residential, Business and Industrial premises, and 256 were made, against 111 the previous year. This does not mean the prevalence to be greater, only a spreading more evenly; a large number of complaints were found to be the cause of one or two rodents being seen. Advice is still continually having to be given to occupiers of premises, as to the advisability of outbuildings being built clear of the ground. Infrequently it is found that sheds, etc., are laid direct on the earth, where rats can burrow underneath and provide breeding places. Assistance can also be given by occupiers if complaints are made immediately any vermin are seen, instead of waiting until premises are over-run. A large number of occupiers are apathetic in reporting through fear of being told to quit by owners, expense in treatment, or not troubling to report these odd visits.

F. C. BRIGHT,

Chief Rodent Officer.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Rooms registered for Sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number of Lodgers provided for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Notices and Cautions given in respect of Breaches of the Acts and Bye-laws	12

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register	6
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These houses are of a very unsatisfactory type and totally unsuited for the purpose for which they are being used, and in my opinion are incapable of being made into suitable dwellings. No action has been taken with these premises, as I am awaiting the time when the whole of the area in which these houses are situated may be considered for demolition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	12
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	12
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ with „ „	...	...	...	...	...	6

PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12 47.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
24/1/47	Oury Miller & Co. Ltd.	Selling Gelatine not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Case dismissed.
31/1/47	George Pegg ...	Selling Sausage not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £5. Adv. fee £3 3s. Analyst's fee £3 3s. Analyst's cert. £1 1s.
7/3/47	Fred. Turpie Ltd.	False warranty on sale of Powdered Gelatine. Sec. 85, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £10. Adv. fee £5 5s. Anal. fee £2 2s. Anal. cert. £1 1s. Spec. costs £1 10s.
28/3/47	Harry Donald Rawson.	Selling Beef Sausage not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £5. Anal. fee £3 3s. Adv. fee £3 3s. Anal. cert. £1 1s.
14/4/47	Louis Anthony ...	Selling Beef Sausage not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £3. Anal. fee £3 3s. Anal. cert. £1 1s. Adv. fee £3 3s.
8/5/47	Hunters The Tea-men Ltd.	Selling Cordial not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £5. Anal. fee £3 3s. Adv. fee £5 5s. Anal. cert. £1 1s.
22/5/47	T. M. Duche (U.K.) Ltd.	False warranty on sale of Gelatine. Secs. 83 and 85, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £3. Adv. fee £3 3s. Anal. cert. £1 1s.
17/6/47	Harold Campion Moorcroft.	Failure to notify L.A. of intention to slaughter an animal for sale for human consumption. Article 8, Public Health (Meat) Regs., 1924.	Fined £2. Adv. fee £3 3s.
26/6/47	Charles Barker ...	Selling Milk not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Fines £5. Adv. fee £5 5s. Anal. fee £3 3s. Anal. cert. £3 13s. 6d.
10/7/47	Frederick Walter Summers.	Selling Milk not of the nature, substance, etc. Sec. 3, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £15. Adv. fee £5 5s. Anal. fee £3 3s. Anal. cert. £3 3s.
18/9/47	Derby Co-operative Soc. Ltd.	Selling Grape Fruit Squash not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £2. Adv. fee £2 2s. Anal. cert. £1 1s.
26/9/47	Home & Colonial Stores.	Selling Lemon Squash not of the nature, etc. Sec. 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £3. Adv. fee £4 4s. Anal. cert. £1 1s.
26/9/47	Isobel West, trading as T. K. West and Sons, and William Thomas West.	Accumulation of filth in Bakery. Sec. 13, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £1 on each of six summonses.
		Do. ...	Fined £10. Adv. fee £5 5s.
11/12/47	Frank Street ...	Dangerous premises Upper Hill Street. Sec. 58 (2), Public Health Act, 1936.	Fined £5.
10/12/47	Percy Alfred Bourne.	Endangering public health by acts or defaults in relation to storage of milk vessels. Milk and Dairies Regs. and Sec. 79, Food & Drugs Act, 1938.	Fined £5. Adv. fee £3 3s.

WORKS EXECUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

In 28 cases the works ordered on notices served not having been carried out by the owners, were in default executed by this Department, and the costs duly entered in the bill book for collection by the Borough Treasurer. In addition 294 dustbins were supplied in default of owners.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to express my thanks to you for your confidence and support given to me during the past year, and to all members of the staffs (Inspectorial and Clerical). I express my appreciation of their loyal service in the many difficult duties they have been called upon to carry out.

I am,

Yours obediently,

ERNEST G. HARDY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

